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POLITICAL PRODS

BY BEN HILL AND PROCTOR KNOTT.

Mr. Hill Takes Conscript Blaine by the Hair of the Head—Mr. Knott's Report on Hayes's Misuse of the Veto Power—The Army Bill Passes the House, Etc.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Mr. Hill's speech to-day was not so much an attack on Blaine as a defense of himself against Blaine's recent attack, but it was virile and vigorous all through, and bristled with the sharp, keen thrusts the Georgia senator knows so well how to make. I predict that you will never hear of another deliberate attack upon Mr. Hill by the republicans, unless, indeed, the doughty Roscoe Conkling may think to add to his fame by making an onslaught upon the man who has thus far vanquished every republican senator who has ventured to break lances with him. The saying here is that "Mr. Hill talks like a book," and yet the incisiveness of his style is rarely found in books.

Proctor Knott's address has been reported from the judiciary committee, and is regarded even by republicans as a very strong document. It is a calm, dispassionate argument and presents to the people of the country in the clearest possible light the issues which the republicans have forced upon the democrats.

The prevailing sentiment here is that the house did a very large day's work last Monday, when it picked up the legislative appropriation bill and passed it after about two minutes' discussion. Some of the more enthusiastic democrats claim that it was a square back-down on the part of the republicans, while others are disposed to regard it as a tremendous wriggle in the direction of retreat by the democrats. Among those is Mr. John C. Nicholls, who represents the first district in your state. The vote in favor of the passage of the bill seemed to be so overwhelming, the speaker seemed to be disinclined to call for a division. Mr. Sam Cox insisted, however, and the division was called for. When the count was made, Mr. Nicholls demanded the yeas and nays, and the majority in favor of the passage of the bill grew larger on roll call than it had been on division. Shortly thereafter a party of the name of Ryan, who hails, if I am not mistaken, from Kansas, succumbed to a sort of enthusiastic ague, and moved that the army bill be taken up and passed then and there. The democrats didn't share in Ryan's enthusiasm, but Messrs. Stephens and Felton were willing to vote upon the bill.

Congressmen seem to be getting tired, and the prospect now is that everything will be in shipshape for adjournment on the 17th.

Now that Mr. Hayes has got rid of McCrary, the question is, who is he going to put in Mr. George's place? The choice seems to lie between Manderson, a famous Ohio man, and Hawley, who is now assistant treasurer. None of the democrats are inclined to give McCrary a lift to the judgeship, and the probability is that between resignation and rejection he will be left out in the dew.

Edmunds and his gang are now busying themselves by objecting to the consideration of bills removing the political disabilities of southern men, and they seem to enjoy it.

THE FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Mr. Hill's Speech in the Senate—A Severe Arraignment of Colonel Hayes in the House.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The senate resumed the consideration of the McDonald bill to authorize the use of troops in certain cases and to the repeal of election laws.

Mr. Hill began speaking on the McDonald military bill at 12:35, saying he intended to reply to personal allusions, but not to retaliate nor to make a personal attack on any senator. He showed that his vote in the Georgia convention was against secession, but the secession resolution was adopted by the convention, and after that it was only a question whether the citizens of the state should uphold its solemn action in convention. He therefore signed the ordinance of secession after its passage, as did all his colleagues, though one-third of the members voted with him against it.

Upon the expiration of the morning hour, the McDonald bill repealing the election laws was taken up, and Mr. Hill (Georgia) proceeded to speak thereon, with special reference to the recent attack on him by Mr. Blaine, who he charged had misrepresented his position with regard to the secession of Georgia. After describing the state of feeling in the south at that time, Mr. Hill read the extracts from the journal of the Georgia convention of January 18th, 1861 showing that he was one of the minority party which tried to postpone the question of secession until after consultation with other southern states and the meeting of the peace convention at Richmond. He both spoke against the resolution, and voted against it. After the ordinance of secession had been drafted, he made another effort to get a substitute which embodied the views to the opponents of secession, adopted in place of it, but failed. The question then was whether he should approve the solemn action of his state or not. Nothing more could be done, and when it came to signing the ordinance every man affixed his name as an attestation of his readiness to abide by the solemn decision of his state. These facts, he said, Blaine had misrepresented. Persistent effort had also been made by the republican press and others to hold him up to execration as a brutal and cruel man, and he had been charged with introducing a retaliatory war measure in the confederate senate. He quoted from the record to show that the charge was unfounded and malicious. He understood that agents had been sent through the south by his opponents to look up his record, but that no word of his would ever be found to justify the charge that he had spoken disrespectfully of the union of these states under the constitution. Upon this subject he defied malice. He said he had never been an extremist in politics, and consequently during the war had been blamed by secessionists as a nationalist, and was now blamed by the consolidationist element as a secessionist. He then spoke at some length on pending political questions, and closed with an eloquent appeal to the American people to abandon sectionalism, whether tending toward secession or despotism, and return to constitutional government as inaugurated by Madison and expounded by Webster.

Mr. Hill's remarks were frequently interrupted by applause in the galleries, and a large number of visitors occupied seats on the floor during its delivery.

Mr. Blaine gave notice that he would reply at another time.

Mr. Beck from the appropriations committee, reported back with sundry amendments to the legislative and executive bill, which was ordered printed and put on the calendar.

After the executive session the house judicial expense bill was laid before the senate and referred to the appropriations committee. Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Stephens, from the coinage committee, reported a bill for the adoption of the metric system of weights, measures and coinage, which was ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. Carlisle, from the committee on ways and means, reported the senate bill allowing vinegar factories which were established and operated before the 1st of March, 1879, to continue their business by the use of alcoholic vapor, even when within six hundred feet of a distillery or rectifying house, prohibited by the existing law, under the regulations to be prescribed. The bill was passed.

Mr. Carlisle also reported a bill directing the attorney-general to adjust or compromise the claim of the United States, under a will of Joseph L. Lewis. Passed. This is the case in which Lewis, formerly of Hoboken, N. J., left an estate of about a million dollars to be applied to the reduction of the national debt.

Mr. Knott, of the judiciary committee, submitted to the house the committee's report on the president's message vetoing house bill 1,382 known as the "military interference bill." The document is six or seven thousand words in length, and it takes up and examines in detail all objections by the president to the bill in question. It begins by stating that the danger to be apprehended from the presence of the troops at the polls, is sufficiently apparent and has been repeatedly pointed out. Long ago as 1863, congress found it necessary to pass a bill to obviate it by strictly prohibiting military interference with the elections, except on the call of the state to keep peace at the polls; that the bill was approved by Lincoln and is now in force, as sections 2002 and 5528, revised statutes. The words "Keep peace at the polls" were not in the original draft of the bill, but were added in the senate against the remonstrances of the majority of its supporters, who feared they would be misconstrued and used as a pretext to evade with impunity the penalties prescribed. To remove that pretext and prevent a recurrence of the practices already shown to be dangerous, the present congress in making appropriations for the support of the army struck out the words in question. The president thereupon returned the bill without his signature because in his opinion: First, it was unnecessary; second, it would prevent civil officers from using civil force to keep the peace at the polls, and third, the method of the repealing clause in question was not in harmony with executive taste.

The first two objections the committee pass for the present without remark. With regard to the third the report says the manner of repeal was in strict conformity to the constitution and the rules of the house, and justified by numerous precedents in the annals of federal legislation. The latest of these precedents was contained in the army appropriation bill for the present fiscal year which the president signed without objection, notwithstanding the provision contained therein prohibiting the use of the army as a posse comitatus. It might not be improper therefore for the president to devote some attention to the consistency of his own record if not to ordinary proprieties hitherto observed by the chief magistrate in communicating with the supreme legislature of the country. The report then recites the preparation and the passage of a separate measure of the same nature, with a view to obviate the president's objections to the method of the repeal and says it too was returned without approval. It then takes up and examines in course the president's reasons for vetoing the measure in question. With regard to the first of them that bill is unnecessary. The report says: "Whether the opinion of the majority of the representatives of the people is entitled to any consideration at the hands of the chief executive, is of course a matter to be determined by himself, but it is impossible to read two veto messages together without being struck by their marked difference in tone as regards this objection. The inevitable conclusion to be drawn from the first message was that all authority to use the army at the polls, even in aid of civil officers was tacitly, if not expressly abjured. In the second message, however, there is no such disclaimer. It is admitted that elections ought to be free from military interference, but there is no intimation that such interference would be unlawful. On the contrary, the inference from the second message is that under certain circumstances it would be eminently proper. The entire argument against the necessity of the bill is, therefore, left to rest upon the president's assertion that the troops have not been and will not be used to interfere with the elections during his administration, but his term of office will soon end and his opinions may change. "Subjects of a despot must depend for security upon the grace of their master, but free people will insist on guarantees of positive law." The second objection of the president to the measure under consideration is that it would abrogate at certain times and places a number of existing laws, especially section 5298 of the revised statutes, which he says was sanctioned by Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln, and contains the principle acted upon by four presidents more celebrated than all others to the American people. With regard to this objection the report says if the president had examined the facts connected with the transactions to which he alludes, he would have found that neither of the four illustrious patriots referred to, either did or proposed to do anything which would not have been lawful under the strictest letter of the bill, which he now vetoes. In proof of this assertion the report recites the circumstances of the "whisky rebellion" of 1793, the conspiracy of Aaron Burr, the nullification movement of 1832 in South Carolina and the outbreak of the late civil war. It adds that a sufficient answer to this is that it is untrue; the various statutes to which he refers, including section 5298, are as completely abrogated by an act approved by President Lincoln, February 27th, 1865, as they possibly could have been by this bill had the president signed it. A mere glance at the two measures will place this proposition beyond a doubt in any candid mind. It is a matter of regret, therefore, that the president should have assumed a position so utterly without foundation. It should be borne in mind, however, that sections 2002 and 5528 neither confer the power nor impose the duty on any officer of the United States to keep the peace at the polls. Congress has no constitutional power to confer such authority or to impose such duty. Both power and duty belong exclusively to the several states, as was distinctly held by the supreme court in the comparatively recent case of the "United States vs. Cruikshanks et al, 2 Otto 551." The same principle was also enunciated by the same court in 1842 in the case of "Pennsylania vs. Prigg, 16 Peters 625," nor can it be said that mere power to execute the legal process carries with it the authority to preserve the peace. If the marshal should be forcibly resisted in the execution of the process in his hands the persons resisting would, as held in the case of the United States vs. Cruikshanks, before cited, be guilty of two distinct offenses; one against the United States in resisting its process, and one against the state in violating its peace and authorities. The United States would have no more jurisdiction of the latter offense than the state authorities would of the former; that this was once the opinion of the present secretary of state is shown by the following extract from a letter of instructions to the marshal of Florida, written by him August 20th, 1860, while attorney general under a former administration. "Special duty and authority in execution of the process issued to you must not be confounded with the duty and authority of suppressing disorder and preserving peace, which under our government belongs to the civil authorities of the state and not to the civil authorities of the United States." It may be repeated, therefore, says the report, that sections 2002 and 5528 of the revised statutes do not authorize the officers of the United States to keep peace at the polls, but merely otherwise concur, and they cannot be rationally construed to confer any authority or impose any duty.

The final objection of the president to the bill is that it discriminates in favor of state and against national authority by making it lawful under some circumstances to use the army to prevent violence in the conduct of state elections and unlawful to do so in the conduct of national elections. Upon this point the report says the common sense of the country understands that all elections in the state, whether for members of congress or local officers, are by the same electors and these electors derive their right to vote, as it was decided by the supreme court in the case of "Minor vs. Happinsett, 21 Wallace 170," from state and not from the United States. It is therefore as much the power and duty of the state government to maintain peace and order at elections for congressmen as at elections for state officers.

In conclusion the report sums up with the reiterated statement that the federal government has not and cannot derive from congress any right to preserve peace in a state either at the polls or elsewhere unless called upon by the proper state authorities, and that it is difficult to see how distinct reservation to the president of the power to suppress insurrection against a state when properly called on can be said to derogate from the authority of the United States. The report closes with the request of the committee to be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

The bill relative to the removal of cases from the state to the federal courts was referred to the committee of the whole with the understanding that it should not be brought up again at the present session.

The army appropriation bill was then taken up. On motion of Mr. Johnson (Virginia) section nine regarding army promotions was stricken out.

Mr. Baker (Indiana) moved to strike out the six section, relating to the compensation of the army when used at the polls.

Mr. Garfield then made a speech upon military interference, in which he said the only military interference he had ever seen was when he voted at Chattanooga for governor of Ohio, in 1862, with shells from serried enemies of the United States bursting over his head. He said the idea that the army is a police force was so absurd that he hoped no member on his side of the house would give the least reason for the belief that he favored it by holding that section six repealed, suspended or modified any statute now existing.

Mr. Clymer replied to Mr. Garfield, saying that in April they had been called revolutionists, yesterday they were denounced as nullifiers, and to-day the gentleman (Garfield) blandly declared that the sixth section of the pending bill which was in effect identical with the sixth section of the vetoed army bill, was meaningless and of no effect.

Remarks were also made by Messrs. Cox (New York) and Baker (Indiana), and several amendments were proposed and rejected.

The committee then rose and reported the bill, the amendments adopted in the committee, which were agreed to, and the bill then passed by yeas 172, nays 31. The house adjourned.

The legislative bill reported back to the senate from the committee, to-day, was amended so as to conform substantially to the vetoed bill, except as to its political sections and appropriations for judicial expenses.

EPISCOPACY.

The Proposed Cathedral in New York.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The Evening Post says: It can now be announced with certainty that a definite and practical shape will soon be given to the new movement for the erection of a Protestant Episcopal cathedral here. This project has been discussed from time to time for many years. It was first taken up in 1877, when it was actively pushed, when the derangement of business affairs by the panic rendered the continuance of the attempt impracticable for a long period. A charter was then obtained for the Cathedral church of St. John. The divine and all the machinery necessary for the execution of the plan was provided, so that nothing but success of the present efforts to secure funds was required to set it again in motion.

The fifth section of the charter provides that seats for worshippers in the Cathedral church shall always be free. The list of trustees includes the names of Bishop Potter and five other prominent representatives of the Protestant Episcopal clergy.

This diocese, together with ten well known laymen, with but one or two exceptions members of this board, are now living and retain their positions as trustees. Large sums are pledged by a number of wealthy gentlemen, amounting in all to between $300,000 and $400,000. It is urged as an argument in favor of the cathedral, that the diocese of New York, which will be restricted to the city proper and needs a great free central church; then there are many persons who desire the erection of a Protestant cathedral, as an ornament to the city, and many who feel a spirit of rivalry engendered by competition by the new Roman Catholic movement in favor of a cathedral, and has received a fresh impulse from the fact that the twenty-fifth anniversary of the episcopate of Bishop Potter will be celebrated next November. It has been suggested that if a site should be secured this year, the laying of the corner-stone by Bishop Potter would be the most gratifying event in connection with this anniversary. The trustees wish to obtain an entire block measuring not less than 200 by 700 or 800 feet, in order that there may be sufficient space around the structure to give its proportion their due effect. The location will not be below Fifty-ninth street.

The Railroad Fight.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—The railroad fight between the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and Denver and Rio Grande railroads, is attracting much attention. The latter road was leased to the former six months ago, but it is claimed that the terms of the lease had not been complied with, and the Rio Grande company has now obtained an injunction restraining the Santa Fe railroad from operating under the lease, and has taken forcible possession of the offices and track. The dispute involves three hundred and thirty-seven miles of road, several important mountain passes and many million dollars worth of property. Later dispatches report the fight between the sheriff's posse and the Santa Fe employees at Pueblo, in which a dozen shots were exchanged and one of the railroad employees was mortally wounded.

The Emperor's Golden Wedding.

BERLIN, June 11.—The city is in holiday attire in honor of the emperor's golden wedding. All the principal buildings have been draped or hung with greenery, and the streets are fluttering with streamers and flags. The populace has laid a regular siege to the emperor's palace, and greets every one who enters or comes out with a volley of cheers. Provincial assemblies, municipalities and universities in all parts of the empire are voting congratulatory addresses, and the day is taking the character of a universal festival. The banks of the Rhine and adjacent hills are to be lighted up by bonfires to-night along a distance of sixty miles of unprecedented grandeur. This illumination attracted a great number of strangers to the Rhine valley.

William Gilmore Simms.

CHARLESTON, June 11.—The unveiling of the bronze bust of Wm. Gilmore Simms, poet and novelist, took place in the presence of a large assemblage at White Point Garden this afternoon. The bust was executed by J. W. A. Ward and is of heroic size, resting on the massive granite pedestal. It was unveiled by two of the grand-daughters of Mr. Simms. An address was delivered by Hon. W. D. Porter, of this city. Letters were read from Oliver Wendell Holmes, Parke Goodwin, Robert Winthrop, Wm. Henry Hurlbert, Geo. W. Childs, A. K. McClure, W. Gordon McCabe and others, regretting their inability to attend and expressing sympathy with the memorial movement. At the close of the proceedings the monument was committed by the Carolina art association to the keeping of the city authorities.

Newton Notes.

COVINGTON June 11, 1879.—Fine rains in some localities of our county—all parts have had light showers. With good seasons now the dry spell will prove an advantage. Have never known more close and laborious attention given to crops. All parties have economized and worked as never before. The advance in the price of our leading staple has had a very happy effect. Some have engaged their growing crops at 10 cents a pound and upwards. The wheat and oat harvest has been almost completed, and the yield has been all that could be wished. While trade with our merchants has been dull for some time, we all hope for better times.

The Annual Meeting.

SALEM, VA., June 11.—At the annual meeting of the alumni association of Roanoke college Rev. W. E. Hubbert, of Virginia, was elected president, and Rev. L. A. Mann, of Maryland, orator for next year. The association resolved to raise an endowment fund of $25,000, and a committee was appointed to solicit contributions and to have the association incorporated. The commencement passed off successfully.

Dr. Battle's Lecture.

The lecture which Rev. A. J. Battle, D. D., president of Mercer university, is to deliver at the opera-house, Friday night, will be one of the most entertaining in the high-school series, where it comes as number four. His subject is "Imagination." Dr. Battle is a popular speaker who always says something to interest and instruct. We have seldom had the pleasure of hearing him in Atlanta, but hope he will be greeted by a fine house.

He is Afraid.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, June 12.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at St. Petersburg reports that he has been informed from an unimpeachable source that the czar gave up his visit to Berlin because the German police had received intelligence that it was highly probable that his assassination would be attempted there.

Death of the Prince of Orange.

PARIS, June 11.—The prince of Orange, heir-apparent to the throne of the Netherlands, who has been for some time ill in this city, died at 11 o'clock this morning.

The Iowa Republicans.

DES MOINES, June 11.—The Iowa republican convention to-day nominated for governor and lieutenant governor Gear and Campbell.

THE GEORGIA ZULUS.

THE COLORED TROOPS "FIT NOBLY."

"Captain Randall" Acts as the Ceteways of the Occasion—The Quick Succession of Musketry—A Bad Man with a Razor—And No White Man was There!

Savannah News, June 10.

Yesterday morning at 9:40 o'clock a colored excursion party left Savannah on a train of the Atlantic and Gulf railroad, chartered for the occasion, for McIntosh station, No. 3, on the road. The train was under charge of Conductor Henry Brighton, and the party numbered about one hundred and fifty, males and females. At No. 1 the train was boarded by a body of negroes armed with muskets, cross-belts and bayonets, but not regularly uniformed, with the exception of the captain. The force comprised three non-commissioned officers, who wore side-arms, eight privates and the captain, and accessions were made to the crowd at the next station. On reaching No. 3 quite a number of colored people from the surrounding country were found assembled. The party soon disembarked and proceeded to the platform, a short distance from the track, where dancing was inaugurated. The day passed without disturbance until about 2 o'clock, when a difficulty occurred on the platform between a Liberty county negro and one of the negroes who had come from No. 1, which created excitement. After some trouble the parties were separated and the Liberty county negro started to leave the platform.

Just at this juncture the captain of the armed negroes, named Randall, who had been drilling his squad some eighty yards from the platform, perceived the commotion, and without knowing the cause, gave the command to his gang to charge at double-quick into the crowd, which was obeyed with alacrity. A scene of the wildest confusion ensued, as the infuriated negroes rushed wildly forward. A number of men were knocked down, clubbed and bayoneted, but were not, so far as could be ascertained, seriously injured. The Liberty county negro alluded to was struck over the head with muskets and stabbed with bayonets. He succeeded, however, in escaping from his enemies, and fled rapidly down the track, hotly pursued by the entire body of armed negroes, who finding he was distancing them, drew pistols and commenced firing at him. The unfortunate fellow was struck several times, and being cornered by the captain, was stabbed by that warrior in the throat with his sword, and fatally injured. The attack of the negro troops excited the other negroes from Liberty county, and a general melee followed, the firing becoming indiscriminate. Some of the Savannah negroes participated in the skirmish, taking sides with the negroes from No. 1, but the majority, we learn, refrained from any active part in the affair. Another negro was shot and carried off behind a house near the track, where he died in a few minutes. Unfortunately this was not the only casualty. Dr. Tyson at once notified Lieutenant Howard, acting chief of police, of the affair, and also of the hour of the arrival of the train, the impression being that the rioting was continued on the cars. Lieutenant Howard dispatched a detachment of police to the depot to await the train for the purpose of making arrests if necessary. Upon the arrival of the cars, however, everything was found quiet, and no complaint was made. There were rumors last night that a colored military company from Savannah was involved in the melee, but this report was unfounded, as the excursion which left here had no colored troops, the affair being a general matter under management of a committee.

As an explanation of the unprovoked and outrageous conduct of the armed negroes in charging upon the crowd, it is proper to state that on a previous occasion at a picnic at the same place some difficulty occurred between negroes from Liberty and Chatham county, which engendered considerable feeling. We are informed that as soon as it was learned that there would be a colored excursion from Savannah at No. 3, messengers were sent out to drum up the negroes in Liberty living near the station, and get them to attend the picnic. The negroes from No. 1, it appears, have enmity against their brethren in Liberty, and the armed band from that place evidently anticipated trouble yesterday. Being on the lookout for a rumpus, Randall at the first commotion, without stopping to inquire the cause, made the attack as stated.

A Macon Telegraph.

Macon Telegraph.

Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. A. W. Reese, brother of the bride, Miss L. J. Reese was joined in marriage with Colonel Sam C. Williams, of Atlanta. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Otis A. Glazebrook and was quite impressive. Only a few relatives and friends of the bride were present. The Episcopal marriage service was used, Major W. H. Ross giving the bride away in the absence of her brother in Washington City. The bride is the sister of Mr. A. W. Reese, one of the editors and proprietors of this paper, and is well known in Macon as an accomplished lady.

Colonel Williams was a gallant commander of artillery in the late war and served with distinction in several campaigns. He was connected with the executive office during the administration of Governor Smith. He is a very handsome gentleman and is highly connected in the state. The bridal couple left at 9 o'clock on the Columbus train for Colorado, via New Orleans, followed by the best wishes of their friends in this city for their perfect happiness through life.

THE RESULT IN DEKALB.

Dr. Hamilton Elected to the House.

DECATUR, June 11.—Below I give the result of yesterday's election in this county for a representative to fill the unexpired term of the late Colonel R. A. Alston, as shown by the official returns from all the precincts of the county in which the polls were opened.

DISTRICT.	J. L. Hamilton.	H. C. Jones.	C. M. Neel.	Totals.
Decatur	45	304	68	417
Stone Mountain	364	11	.....	375
Lithonia	114	39	1	154
Phillips	15	25	.....	40
Panthersville	14	97	38	149
Cross Keys	46	33	1	79
Brownings	11	32	.....	34
Totals	609	541	108	1248
Hamilton's majority				68

Dr. Hamilton, the representative elect, is a citizen of Stone Mountain. He is about fifty years of age, and was born, raised and principally educated in Decatur. In 1847 or 1848 he removed to Stone Mountain and began the practice of medicine, and has continued there since, except as to about eighteen months spent in Rome, Ga., in 1866 and 1867. He is therefore thoroughly identified with the county and acquainted with her people.

As to his character, it may be said in round terms, as has been frequently done without denial during the campaign, that "he is a gentleman and a scholar." He is of fine and commanding presence, polished manners and finished education, and will grace the position he is called to fill, and reflect honor upon the people of his county who have honored him with their choice for the highest position in their gift.

Colonel H. C. Jones, his strongest competitor, has made a gallant fight and need not blush at the result, especially when Dr. Hamilton's extended acquaintance and high character are considered. His friends say they will put him through at the next election. Altogether we have done well, and Alston's vacant chair will be worthily filled.

EDITORS AND STUDENTS.

The News from Spartanburg's Big Occasion.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., June 10.—The commencement proceedings of Wofford college came off to-day. There was a large attendance. Governor A. H. Colquitt delivered the address, and he was followed by Gov. W. D. Simpson, of this state. The speeches were well received. Governor Colquitt's speech was before the two literary societies, the Calhoun and Preston. The proceedings will be continued to-morrow.

The press convention will meet here to-morrow. The city is filling with members of the press and their families. Asheville, N. C., has invited the press association to visit that place, but the members here express a desire to go to Atlanta, and over the Spartanburg and Asheville road to Henderson, N. C. The following gentlemen arrived here as a committee from Atlanta to invite the South Carolina press convention to that city: W. L. Calhoun, mayor, Amos Fox, J. Martin, W. J. Garrett, James B. Baird, S. D. McConnell, Daniel Pittman, George W. Adair, T. P. Westmoreland, E. P. Howell. Colonel G. J. Foreacre, superintendent of the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line railroad came with the committee and will remain till the press convention determines what to do. When they determine to come to Atlanta he will accompany them.

After Governor Colquitt's speech there was a public debate at the college, and Mayor Calhoun, who was present, was called on to deliver the prize to the best debater. He did so in a neat speech of ten minutes. He had received no notice that he would be called on, but seemed at home at the business. Mr. T. B. Thoxton, of Spartanburg, received the medal.

SPARTANBURG, June 11.—To-day the press convention assembled in the office of Colonel T. Stobo Farrow, editor of the Spartanburg Herald. Soon after they met our committee went before the convention and invited them to Atlanta. Colonel Farrow and Governor Colquitt went with the committee and the invitation was accepted, and Friday the 13th instant was designated as the day they would come to Atlanta. We are informed that they will arrive here about one o'clock on the 13th and return about 9 at night.

The commencement exercises of Wofford college to-day were exceedingly interesting. The large hall of the college was filled with ladies, and the stage with distinguished visitors. The graduating class acquitted themselves handsomely. A gold medal was awarded to T. B. Thoxton for proficiency in Greek. Governor Colquitt delivered the prize. Another gold medal was awarded W. T. Lander for scholarship. This prize was delivered by Bishop Weightman. Also James Rufus King, of Warrenton, Georgia, is one of the graduating class. He made a fine speech.

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

The Consideration of the Public Debt.

NEW ORLEANS, June 11.—Hon. Thomas J. Semmes addressed the constitutional convention at great length, favoring the adoption of the minority report of the state debt committee. He said at the outset he recognized the importance of the subject both in a political and legal aspect, but would mainly speak as to a political aspect, political in a sense as to which is the best policy for the state to pursue. After a statistical review of the development and resources of the state and its growing prosperity, referring to cities and two new railroads to Texas, he claimed that all the governments of Louisiana since 1866 were duly recognized under the United States constitution and therefore were responsible for all debts incurred. He further held that bonds stigmatized in the majority report as fraudulent, but recognized under the funding bill, were valid and must be paid. He referred to a large amount of new consols held by banks, insurance companies and private citizens, and alluded to the disgrace to the state if the United States supreme court had to enforce the payment of the debt. He hoped the country members, not knowing the facts, were merely misled by the instructions of their ignorant constituents who in turn had been misled by the repudiation press. Mr. McGlain defended the majority report. The convention was called by the people to rid it of the fraud-swollen debt and heavy taxation.

To-morrow ex-Governor Warmouth will address the convention in favor of the minority report.

The St. Louis Jockey Club.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—The second annual meeting of the St. Louis jockey club opened to-day with pleasant weather, a large attendance and a fine but dusty track. The first race, dash of a mile and an eighth, for a purse of $300, had thirteen starters and was won by Checkmate, with Bill Bass second, Ella Rowett third; time 1:56¾.

The second race, January stakes, for three year olds, mile heats, $50 entrance with $1,000 added, six starters. The first heat was won by Goodnight by eight lengths, Lord Murphy second and One Dime third; time 1:42¼. The second heat was won by Lord Murphy by three lengths, Gabriel second and One Dime third; time 1:45. In the third heat Lord Murphy cantered home winner by six lengths; time 1:50¼.

The third race, mile heats, over four hurdles, for $300, six starters. Joe Rhodes took the first heat in 1:53½. Verdegris falling at the first hurdle. The second heat was also won by Joe Rhodes in 1:54, Troublesome falling at the fourth hurdle.

The Royal Hunt.

LONDON, June 11.—The race for the royal hunt cup at Ascot meeting to-day was won by The Mandarin.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

THE SUICIDE OF AN AGED FARMER.

A Railroad Robber Poisoned—Three Young Men Drowned—A Horrible Accident—Shot in the Window—Another Heavy Storm in the North and West.

BALTIMORE, MD., June 11.—The town of Finksburg, Carroll county, Maryland, was thrown into a state of excitement by the announcement that Mr. David Bush, aged seventy-two years, one of the wealthiest farmers of the county had committed suicide. Mr. Bush lived on the farm over forty years, and was worth about $50,000. The immediate cause of the suicidal act is not known, but it is thought that the unfortunate man was laboring under some mental disorder, as about two years ago he made an attempt on his life with a sword. This morning he arose about four o'clock and in the course of a somewhat rambling conversation told his wife it was going to be his last day. Dressing himself he went out to the barn, came in shortly after, and handing his wife his keys again left the house. Mrs. Bush busied herself about her household duties, and while engaged was startled by the report of a gun, and, rushing out of the house, found her husband lying on the ground in the agonies of death, bleeding from a gaping wound in the abdomen. Lying alongside him was a double-barreled shot-gun, one barrel of which had just been discharged. The suicide died in great agony shortly after inflicting the wound. An inquest was held, the verdict being death by suicide.

SALEM, June 11.—As Richard H. Grant, John Rogers, Charles H. Baker and Robert South, of Beverly, were sailing off Hospital point, Salem harbor, they saw a sloop yacht with three young men in it. Something diverted their attention for a moment and when they looked again the yacht had disappeared and the young men were seen struggling in the water. The wind was blowing fresh and it was flawy at the time. They called to the young men in the water to have courage, but before they got around to them two had disappeared. They threw a rope to the last one, but he sank before he could catch it. They were, beyond a doubt, Charles B. Fifield, son of Charles H. Fifield, of Frothingham & Fifield, stove-dealers; William O. Pinkham, son of Charles H. Pinkham, druggist, and William P. Rowell, son of Edward Rowell, who left Collins cove in the yacht Fairy about 2 o'clock and started toward Beverly shore. City-Marshal Hart was notified, and immediately started upon the steamer Fanny, which was tendered by the owner, Colonel W. L. Palmer, for the purpose, and the entire vicinity of the accident was searched, but without avail. The young men were highly esteemed and of good families. Young Fifield was about twenty-one years old, and employed by his father. Rowell was about twenty-two years old, and an assistant book-keeper in a shoe factory at Lynn; Pinkham was nineteen years old, and was employed in the Shoe and Leather bank of Boston. Search for the boat and bodies will be resumed by the city-marshal to-morrow morning. A reward of $25 each is offered for the recovery of the bodies.

NEW YORK, June 11.—W. E. Walsh, who resides at 248½ Steuben street, Brooklyn, and is a New York stevedore, heard a thief operating on his parlor window, and by the time he got his pistol the fellow had the window open and was about entering, when Mr. Walsh shot him. The fellow gave a stifled moan, sprang back on the balcony, and disappeared over the fences. Shortly after the physicians were summoned to the house of William Fitzgerald, of 180 Steuben street, and found him suffering from a pistol-shot wound in the right breast, which may prove fatal. The police were notified, and found that Fitzgerald was the man that Mr. Walsh had shot. The latter surrended himself to the police but was released. An officer was stationed at Fitzgerald's house to watch him and report his condition.

Another statement says it was thought that Fitzgerald was crawling into the window to steal, but some facts have leaked out to lead to the belief that he was on a more delicate mission. Just as the husband was raising the pistol to shoot, his wife, hurrying to his side cried, "Don't shoot," and she knocked the pistol up, so that the shot was useless. It was the second shot that did the business for Fitzgerald.

DALLAS, TEXAS, June 11.—Report comes from Denton county that James Murphy, the spy that betrayed Sam Bass and his gang of railroad robbers, died in great agony of poison at his home. He has lived a life of terror since his treachery, sleeping in jail or under guard for safety. Underwood and Jackson, the only remaining members of the gang, were seen in the neighborhood the day before Murphy's death was reported to have occurred, and also on Grand prairie. They said they were en route for Mexico to join the Moore gang.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 11.—A horrible accident happened at Springfield, at the rolling-mill, this forenoon. Mr. James E. Thompson, belt lacer, got caught in the belting, and was drawn into the machinery and literally torn to pieces. The larger part of his body was gathered up, to which was soon after added the heart, lungs, liver and other portions of his body. Thompson was a fine looking man, about thirty-five years old. He leaves a wife and four children.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, June 11.—A terrific wind storm passed over this city Monday night, causing great damage. A number of buildings were unroofed. Principal among which are: The Baptist church, third ward schoolhouse and Walter's block on Eighth street. The greatest damage was done in the lumber yards, where piles of lumber was caught up and scattered in all directions. Ingram Kennedy and Mr. Day lost ten thousand dollars worth of logs which broke from the moorings and went down the river. The telegraph communications were entirely cut off, not a single wire being left and communication was not established until late in the night. But one life was lost so far as known, that of a small boy who upset in a boat. The storm was confined to a very narrow limit. The railroad communication was not interrupted.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—At about 11 o'clock this morning lightning struck the large warehouse at the oil works of Warden, Frew & Co., at Point Breeze, and the entire building was soon in flames. The fire spreads so rapidly that the whole neighborhood is in danger of being consumed. It spread to a dwelling house fronting the works and to the shipping in Schuylkill river, and is now burning fiercely. Owing to the distance to the city proper and the telegraph office being burned, no definite information of the progress of the fire can be obtained. The latest dispatch says that seven vessels are now burning and that many others are in imminent danger.

At Conshohocken last night the mill of John Wood, jr., was also struck by lightning and burned, entailing a loss of over $125,000. Insurance, $50,000.

During the storm to-day the lightning struck and set fire to a store house at Point Breeze and destroyed five vessels lying beside the dock as well as the warehouse and offices of the Atlantic petroleum storage company. At 2:30 p. m. the fire was still raging and the property of the oil companies, valued at two million dollars, was in jeopardy.

The fire at Point Breeze in the southern part of the city is under control, but at 10 o'clock to-night an area covered by fire was still a mass of flames and may burn a day or two. When the city fire engines reached the spot five ships loaded with petroleum were on fire together with 10,000 barrels of oil and all the surrounding buildings, making a continuous line of flames a thousand yards long. The loss of the Atlantic petroleum company is estimated at from $500,000 to $800,000. Loss of cargoes of ships burned, $70,000. No lives lost.

J. & S. Lee's cotton weaving mill at Conshohocken was struck by lightning during the storm last night, and entirely destroyed by the resulting fire. Loss $75,000. Three hundred men and girls were thrown out of employment.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Mrs. Jane L. D. F. Hull, aged 58, wife of Dr. A. Grandison Hull, was found dead in her bed at 140 West Forty-second street this morning, her hands and feet tied. She was blindfolded and a gag was in her mouth, and her trunk at the side of her bed was opened and rifled of its contents. Mrs. Hull retired at her usual hour last evening, and no disturbance was heard during the night. This morning one of the servants went to Mrs. H.'s door to call, but receiving no response entered and discovered her lying dead on her back in bed in a semi-nude condition, one foot bound to either rail of the bed, her hands bound across her breast and tied at the elbow, a piece of sheeting strapped around her neck and across her mouth, and it was evident her death resulted from strangulation. On the body were found several contusions and slight wounds received in the scuffle with the assassins. The murderers cut two rings from her finger—one containing a large diamond and the other a costly emerald. No clew to the perpetrators of the murder could be obtained.

GAINESVILLE, GA., June 11.—Five years ago, the farmers on the headwaters of the Walnut-river in Hall county as they crossed the Chattahoochee ridge at the Blackshear place, in quest of their stock in the "range" between and along the Air-Line railroad and the Lawrenceville dirt road found a pit that had been dug out and filled up. The pit was about as wide as a grave for an adult person, but was only about five feet along. It created a little stir at the time, but no one seemed to know anything about it and in a short time the thing was forgotten.

About a half mile from the place the skeleton of Benton Whitecotton was found two weeks ago, that has already been reported in THE CONSTITUTION, and about that time the mysterious pit was opened and is open to-day! It is about four feet deep and is in an out-of-the-way place, thoroughly shut off from view by a thick undergrowth, the ground being carpeted with whortleberry and devil's shoe-string, that grows as thick as the "hairs on a dog's back." Who dug this pit, or what it was dug for, no one can tell. No traces of any foul play going to show it the receptacle of some unfortunate human being are visible, but still many people have their theories, that point to dark and hidden deeds. The facts about the pit may leak out some day, but now they are shrouded in mystery as dark as midnight.

An old man named Reed, residing seven

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., JUNE 12, 1879.

THE plague of Russia has been officially declared at an end, and so have all the restrictions upon the importation of Russian articles to this country. The plague of the East Indies and the equally virulent plague of the West Indies are all that we have to guard against now. They are enough.

IT will be twenty-five years on the 19th of next month since the republican party began its career of sectional agitation. It has ever since kept the country in hot water—in actual war or in a condition of troubled peace not much more desirable. It is the only sectional party that has ever obtained power in this country, and no patriot can help wishing that the feelings and prejudices of the unhappy past will soon be so modified that there will be no place in American politics for a sectional party.

THE "sick man" of the Bosphorus is a man of many troubles. His latest complaint is about the kind of cap that Aleko Pasha, the new governor of Roumelia, shall wear. The sultan wants him to wear the fez, which is the customary covering of Turkish officials, but he prefers, it seems, to wear a stove-pipe hat—anything but the fez. The sublime porte has laid the matter before the European powers, and just now it looks as if the matter is so very grave that it can only be settled by the sword. The hat business embodies the hatred of the Bulgarian for the Turk, and that is no trifling matter.

THE Maine republicans want a candidate for governor. Bubby Hale wants the nomination, but the republicans of the state do not want him to have it. The people of Maine know him too well. Several other men want it, but they too are light weights. It is felt that a giant is needed, if victory is to be regained. Judge Peters has declined the nomination, and Congressman Frye is unwilling to stand in the breach. The truth is, there is no way to figure up a republican victory. Mr. Smith, the greenback nominee, is full of enthusiasm, and Governor Garcelon, who will doubtless be renominated, is confident that the gubernatorial chair will again be filled by a democrat. Blaine's own state is slipping away from radicalism.

THE removal of the Chicago United States marshal hangs fire. The name of the offending official is Hildrup. His crime consists in the fact that he, an United States marshal, permitted the democrats to carry the city at a local election. This is a very grave offense in the eyes of the men who now surround Civil-Service-Reformer Hayes. Justice compels us to state that it is proposed to soften the personal part of it by giving Hildrup a collectorship in the lower part of Illinois. His successor in the marshalship is to be one Jones, who is chairman of the republican state committee. The Washington correspondent of the Inter-Ocean unblushingly says that "General "Logan, Governor Cullom and others "urged upon the president the necessity "of placing Jones where he would be "able to perform political services in the "approaching campaign." The action of the president in this matter will be awaited with interest. It is a lovely case in all its bearings.

THE pardon of M. Blanqui, the French agitator, recalls public attention to a remarkable career. He is the George Francis Train of French politics. A man of good education, he has fought ever since 1827, all government, whether royal, imperial or democratic, and half his life-time has been spent in prison. The people of Bordeaux thought he had been confined long enough, and proceeded to demand his release by electing him their representative in the chamber of deputies. His pardon followed, although the seating of the "old martyr," as he is called, is by no means assured. But that does not matter. He is the center of interest and agitation. Every fact in his life is widely discussed. He was sentenced to death by the government of national defence in 1871. Having escaped, he was rearrested March 17th of that year, and was not, therefore, engaged in the operations of the commune, which began March 18th. He has been imprisoned twenty-one times in as many different prisons, having always been a radical of the radicals. He is seventy-four years old. He figured in the revolutionary troubles of 1830, 1839 and 1848. He was first condemned to death as far back as 1840. It was he who founded the Societe Republicaine Centrale, and for this he received a sentence of five years' imprisonment in 1861. He seems to be fated to die in his bed, for over and over again he has been in danger of a violent death at the hands of the law and has escaped it.

The Judicial Expense Bill.

The house sent the bill to the senate on Tuesday night, and it will doubtless go to the president close behind the army and the legislative bills. Its appropriations are not large: For the payment of district-attorneys and their assessments, $300,000; for fees of clerks, $160,000; for fees of United States commissioners, $140,000; for fees of United States marshals and their deputies, $600,000; for fees of jurors, $400,000; for fees of witnesses, $350,000; for support of United States prisoners, $193,000; for rent of United States court-rooms, $67,000; for expenses of bailiffs, criers, stationery, fuel, lights, extra meals, transportation of prisoners, and all other necessary miscellaneous expenses, $280,000, making in all the sum of $2,690,000. No objection will be made by the republicans to the items of appropriation; but they will at least vote against this provision of the bill:

> No part of the money hereby appropriated is appropriated to pay any salaries, compensation, fees or expenses under or in virtue of title twenty-sixth or any of the revised statues of the United States, or of any provision of such title. That the sums appropriated by this act are for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and that no department or officer of the government shall, during said fiscal year, make any contract or incur any liability for the future payment of money until an appropriation sufficient to meet such contract or pay such liability shall first have been made by law. That the per diem pay of every juror, grand or petit, in any court of the United States, shall be $2; and that the last clause of section 800 of the revised statutes, which refers to the state of Pennsylvania, and sections 801, 820, and 821 of the revised statutes are hereby repealed; and all such jurors, grand and petit, including those summoned during the sessions of the court, shall be publicly drawn from a box, containing at the time of each drawing the name of not less than three hundred persons containing the qualifications prescribed by section 800 of the revised statutes, which names shall have been placed therein by the clerk of said court and a commissioner to be appointed by the judge thereof—which commissioner shall be a citizen residing in the district in which such court is held, of good standing, and a well-known member of the principal political party opposing that to which the clerk may belong—the clerk and said commissioner to place one name in said box alternately until the whole number shall have been placed therein; but nothing contained shall be construed to prevent any court in a district in which such is now the practice from ordering the names of jurors to be drawn from the box used by the state authorities in selecting jurors in the highest courts in the state, and no person shall serve as petit juror more than one term in one year, and all juries to serve in court after the passage of this act shall be drawn in conformity herewith: Provided, however, That no citizen shall be disqualified on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

It is thought that the president will sign the army and the legislative bills, and that he will veto the judicial expense bill because of its stringent provisions against any unauthorized use of deputy marshals and supervisors of elections.

The Crops of Georgia.

The May report of the state department of agriculture confirms the belief that the farmers of Georgia have no reason to complain of the situation. There may have been a better crop year in the state than the present, but the outlook now is not calculated to give our producers the blues. Corn is reported by the commissioner at about four per cent below the average prospect on the first of June, but good rains would soon bring it up to par. The oat crop, taking the state as a whole, will be a good one, although the crop is comparatively a failure in north Georgia on account of cold weather in the winter and dry weather in the spring. The wheat crop is promising, but in southwest Georgia it will not touch last year's magnificent result. In the state at large Commissioner Janes puts the prospect of the cotton crop on the first of June at seven per cent less than an average. The condition of this crop was the best in north and middle Georgia, and the worst in east and southwest Georgia. In the latter sections excessive rains, lasting down to the fifteenth of May, produced so much grass that the fields could not be cleaned out without injuring the stand. Of the miscellaneous crops, sugar cane is reported below an average; the acreage of sweet potatoes is falling off; the chufa is growing in favor as a hog food, and the fruit crop is very poor, indeed. With reference to an average peaches are put down at 49, apples at 57, and pears at 49. The wool clip was shortened by the ravages of the dogs—a subject that we discuss this morning in another place. The commissioner winds up his monthly review with some timely advice. He says: "While the crops "generally are not so promising as they "were twelve months ago, as yet there is "no reason for desponding. The drouth "generally prevailing up to the 9th of "June, occurred at the most favorable "period of the crop, and there is good "reason to expect good seasons in the "future. The marked improvement in "the price of cotton, occurring after the "planting season was about over, is very "encouraging, especially to those who "made contracts for labor, and all other "calculations on the basis of 7 or 8 cents "a pound for the growing crop. It is wise, "however, to pursue the same course of "economy and industry that has marked "the history of the past two years, and "to discourage any incipient symptoms "of the 'cotton fever.' Georgia farmers "are surely getting on a firm basis, and "it would be the height of folly to inter-"mit—in the least—their efforts at inde-"pendence, or suffer themselves to be "lured—by the higher price of cotton—"from the self-sustaining farm-policy "which has become nearly universal."

Bobtail Fice and Brindle Cur.

The recent sudden and fortunate rise in the price of wool has had the effect not only of putting a considerable amount of money in the pockets of wool-growers, but of directing public attention anew to this most attractive and profitable branch of industry. In what is known as the wire-grass region of Georgia, where nature furnishes long reaches of pasture lands, the price of the clip is its profit. There is nothing to do but to herd the sheep and shear them, and even the cost of the labor necessary to perform this work is paid for in the improved fertility of the land over which the flocks range. Dr. Janes, the commissioner of agriculture, in his report for May, which was published yesterday, estimates that there are in Georgia four hundred thousand head of sheep, worth $1,000,000. Compared with the profitableness of wool-growing and the natural advantages which the climate and soil of Georgia offer to sheep-raisers, this number is ridiculously small. In this state there are millions of acres of the best pasture lands in the world—ranges that have been seeded in luxuriant grasses by the hand of nature herself—and there is no section from Dade county to Camden where the business may not be profitably engaged in. Considering these things the fact that we have in Georgia only four hundred thousand head of sheep is significant enough to cause reflection. With comparatively no extra expense to incur and the price of wool ranging from twenty-five to thirty cents a pound, why is it that our farmers do not engage in the culture of the staple? Do they lack enterprise? Are they so blind as not to perceive that a flock of sheep is almost as profitable as a gold mine?

To these questions there can be but one answer. There is no law upon our statute book looking to the protection of sheep. The brindle cur, the flop-eared hound and the bobtail fice have full swing in Georgia, and the farmer knows that if he is not on hand with his shot-gun ready to blaze away at these half-starved legislative pets, his flocks are liable to be destroyed in a night. It is useless to bring forward the argument of profit while such a state of affairs exists. The risk—almost as great as that which hedges in and protects the volubie professor who gives impetus to the wheel of fortune and loudly exhorts the bystanders to "let 'er roll"—gives sheep-raising in Georgia the character of a doubtful experiment. It is useless to point out the natural advantages enjoyed by our state, for the reason that the wise man knows full well that the brindle cur and the bobtail fice have all their arrangements made for holding an elaborate series of inquests upon his most valuable mutton. Under the circumstances, the man who deliberately invests in a flock of sheep in Georgia must be regarded as an audacious experimenter, whose example is not to be blindly followed.

It is estimated by Dr. Janes, the careful and painstaking commissioner of agriculture, that the number of sheep destroyed by dogs in Georgia during the past twelve months, is 9 per cent. of the whole number. In other words, if there are four hundred thousand head of sheep in this state worth $1,000,000 and the number destroyed was 9 per cent., then the inquests of the brindle cur and the bobtail fice have entailed a loss upon sheep-raisers of $90,000 during the past twelve months. But even this, as Dr. Janes points out, gives but an inadequate idea of the real loss. Properly encouraged and protected by wise and efficient laws, the natural increase of Georgia's present stock of sheep would aggregate in ten years six million head, worth—estimating them at $2.50 each—$15,000,000, leaving altogether out of view the flocks that would be imported into Georgia from other states by those who desire to take advantage of our unsurpassed facilities for wool-growing, and taking no account whatever of the investments that would be made by our own people in this particular branch of industry. The annual clip of wool from six million head of sheep—using the figures of Dr. Janes—would amount to $5,000,000, or one-fourth the value of the entire cotton crop of Georgia for 1878.

There are other facts in this connection which should be duly weighed by our people if they expect the general assembly to legislate in behalf of this great industry. A correspondent of the state agricultural bureau, writing from Cobb county, says that within three miles of his farm fifty-three sheep out of one hundred and eighteen, have been killed outright by dogs since the first of March last and fifteen wounded. The case of Mr. Richard Peters, who has a fine flock of Merino sheep near Calhoun, we have already alluded to. In one night the dogs killed and wounded ewes and lambs worth $180. During the past ten years, Mr. Peters has suffered three raids from dogs, and his losses amount to $1,500. It has recently been demonstrated by the experience of a gentleman in Cobb county that bells upon sheep are no protection against the propensities of the highly educated Georgia cur, and that it is no protection to the flock to herd it with cattle at night; and so the question practically resolves itself into a war of extermination. Either the dogs must be thinned out and prohibited by laying a tax upon their worthless lives, or wool-growing in Georgia is a failure. The only protection the sheep-raiser now has against the dogs is to drive his flock into a sort of encampment and place sentinels on guard armed with shot-guns. He must either do this or continue the business prepared to discover any fine morning that his sheep have been exterminated the night before.

Only one remedy for all this suggests itself and we are willing to admit that it is not a perfect one. We refer, of course, to the proposition to levy a tax upon dogs, the proceeds thereof to be devoted to educational purposes. While this remedy is not perfect, it is nevertheless the only one that suggests itself, and the only one in the direction of fostering one of our most profitable industries. To tax the dogs would not destroy them, but it would in a great measure result in the extermination of the more worthless ones. As a general proposition, the owner of a valuable dog is willing to pay tax on him, and such a law, even if it did not return a very large sum to the treasury, would, if properly framed, result in the thinning out of the prowling curs that infest every negro quarter on every farm in Georgia. But if we have a dog law it must be a stringent one. It must be a sweeping to be effective, and must provide most rigidly for its own enforcement. The subject is pertinent and its discussion just now would be timely.

A walking gentleman—a tramp.

IF Kellogg could have persuaded one of the Louisiana witnesses to swear dead against him and stick to the story, he might have made out a strong case. As it is, he must go.

FOSTER is already handicapped. It is announced that Zachary Chandler and his bulging demijohn will take the stump for him during the present campaign.

BLAINE was too cowardly to go to war and too stingy to pay for the democratic substitute he hired. The debt was finally liquidated by the city of Augusta, where Blaine lives. Altogether, this is the most glowing and glorious war record yet advertised. Blaine is a regular journeyman patriot.

ISN'T the average organ a little late in stirring up the campaign fires. Isn't it about time for the great heart of the Nation to begin to thump—so to speak—to say nothing of the other members of the patriotic hash?

IT is said that Bill Chandler washes his face like a cat.

OLD Mrs. Swizzlehim is still writing her recollections of the Whatyoumaycallum for the Chicago Tribune. It is a mercy she doesn't drop into poetry.

WE judge that there is a surplus of Eli Perkins in Louisiana politics. The average republican Goliar in that state is a trifle too large for the democratic David.

A FEW days ago, we alluded to a statement made in a republican howling machine printed in this city to the effect that a family had been murdered in Washington county. The Sandersville Courier says that there is not the slightest foundation for the story. The howler probably based its statement on the fact that a negro was recently murdered in Wilkes county by disguised parties. This atrocity was denounced in THE CONSTITUTION and other papers at the time, and we learn that the authorities of Wilkes have made and are still making every effort to discover the guilty parties.

UNDER the circumstances, the most that our genial friend of the Cleveland Herald can do is to predict that the result in Ohio will bar Thurman out of office. We don't know about that. The red bandana is a mighty lucky piece of calico.

PROHIBITION is now on trial in one hundred and forty communities in Georgia, and those interested appear to like it.

ANNA DICKINSON has left the stage. She went through the trap-door.

IT appears that Mrs. Jenks has no engagement to star it with the troupe of Louisiana witnesses. This is one of KeHogg's manifold mistakes.

THERE must be something more in psychology than scientists have yet discovered. Else, why is it that a chill a yard and a half wide runs up and down the spine of the country when the name of William Almon Wheeler is incautiously mentioned in the newspapers?.

WHAT is this our venerable friend of the Washington Republican tells us about Governor Drew, of Florida, refusing to deliver Milton S. Littlefield to the North Carolina authorities? Didn't the governor conclude to deliver him, and wasn't the case carried to the supreme court?

THE bobtail fice and brindle cur will rest easier when they learn that, in spite of unpropitious weather, there are still in Georgia four hundred thousand head of sheep.

SOME time ago when Schurz bought him a pair of knee-cushions all the boys said he was going to get married. It now appears that he is taking exercise on horseback. As Professor William Horace Cunningham would remark, there are more than ten thousand curious people in this world.

IN GENERAL.

—Ex-Queen Isabella still holds her little court in Paris.

—Denny Kearney nominates John Swinton for the presidency, and the other booms must go.

—It is gossipped that in order to go abrod the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage mortgaged his organ.

—In September the Princess Louise will—that is to say, the glorious climate of Canada agrees with the royal couple.

—The New York post-office receives 50,000 inaccurately addressed letters a day. What a commentary upon human "shiftlessness!"

> Refrain! audacious tar!
> My suit from pressing:
> Remember what you are,
> And what I'm dressed in!

—The rising young editor can always see how his neighbor's paper should be run when he fails to make his own interesting.—New Orleans Picayune.

—There are said to be only three artists in Europe who etch directly from nature on the copper plate. Two of them are Americans, Gilbert Munger and James Whistler.

—It was in a crowded ferry-boat that an honest but rather unsightly sailor accidentally came in collision with the brand new dress of a fine lady, at which she indignantly exclaimed:

—Mr. Joaquin Miller, now in San Francisco, is not only distressed in mind on account of his domestic troubles, but in body: In crossing the plains he had frequent attacks of bleeding at the lungs.

—It will seem quite like old times to have General Grant back at Long Branch again; but as he is to be the guest of G. Washington Childs, the familiar spectacle of Babcock and the court cow will probably be missing.

—At Lady Dudley's children's party in London recently each of the princess of Wales's children was presented by the host with a cracker which, on being opened, was found to contain a little arrow broach of diamonds and pearls.

—Now cometh the evenings when the gorgeous apprentice in the cigar factory adorneth himself in his summer suit, which includeth a straw hat with a blue band, a dollar diamond and a blood-red necktie, and sauntereth gayly forth seeking whom he may mash.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

—General A. Saunders Piatt says that he intends to stick as the greenback candidate for governor of Ohio, and that he will canvass the state thoroughly so far as in his power. He says that the republican and the democratic state tickets are both very strong, "but the people are tired of strong tickets without relief."

—Gambetta has experienced the inconveniences of having the national legislature at Versailles. After a late sitting a few days ago, as he was driving back to Paris, one of his horses, a $1,600 animal, dropped dead, and the president of the chamber and his secretaries had to foot it all the way to Paris before they could find a cab.

—It is reported that the belles of the present season in London are Lady Lonsdale, Lady Mandeville and Mrs. Paget, the last two Americans and all three married ladies. The girls of the period are to be pitied. Notwithstanding the efforts attributed to them to enhance their charms, the young frisky matrons carry all before them.

—Mr. John Dunn, the ex-confidential minister of King Cetewayo and now interpreter on the staff of Lord Chelmsford, married his seventeenth wife when about to start on the expedition for the relief of Ekowe. He bought her for ten cows. Many of his other wives he connily got for nothing as presents from Zulu chiefs.

—Mary Anderson declares that she loves her profession too well to think of bestowing any of her affection upon a man. Miss Anderson doesn't seem to comprehend the psychology of the thing. Mr. Trair could tell her that love often comes like a stroke of lightning—unexpectedly—and that it is just as impossible to dodge.

—News of the death of Howard Paul, the actor, has been received from England. Mr. Paul was a native of Philadelphia, but has passed most of his life abroad. He adopted the profession of acting in 1854. A cable dispatch yesterday announced the death of his wife, a talented actress known in this country and England as Miss Featherstone.

—French daily papers have an insane custom of being a day ahead of time. Thus a stranger thinks he has, somehow or other, got hold of to-morrow's paper. It generally makes an American believe that some time during the voyage over he has lost a day. How this method began no one knows, but possibly the publishers imagine they are taking time by the forelock.

—Labouchere—"Myself, I have never varied in my allegiance to Mr. Gladstone. Out of office he is, perhaps, a little flighty, and has to find safety valves to let off his superabundant intelligent vigor; but he understands the responsibilities of office, and there can be no question that the country was better governed and more prosperous under him than under the flashy rule of his successor."

—An old resident of Zululand says that the Zulu king has thus far received no injury at all from the English. His sole wealth lies in his crops and his cattle—he has gathered the former and kept the latter. Some of his warriors have been killed, but then he loses a certain number every year, either by massacreing them himself or by their flight to Natal. He has gained enormously in arms and ammunition captured during the war.

—Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt is the daughter of a Frenchman and a Dutch Jewess. She was a pupil of MM. Provost and Samson, and made her first appearance at the Comedie in 1862. She played in Racine's "Iphigenie" and Scribe's "Valerie," but at first had no success. As Phedre she is said at certain moments to produce more magnificent effects than Rachel herself. She is of consumptive habit and has more than once been carried insensible from the stage. Mlle. Sophie Croizette, who shares the sceptre of French comedy with Mlle. Bernhardt, was born in Russia of Sla and French parents, and was educated for a governess.

—Of Professor Agassiz, Miss A. C. Brackett writes in the National Journal of Education recalling a day in the Framingham school when one of the pupils produced a little field-snake from her desk, and when, amid the confusion that ensued in the group around, Agassiz walked quickly up to us, instantly detached the little, brown, terrified thing, and took it at once gently into his hand, calling it by its own name, and thereby, as it were, giving it a welcoming right into the one great family to live and enjoy itself. As Mr. Whipple says, the dumb creation recognized their friend, for even the little snake curled itself at once contentedly around his strong right hand.

—London Truth: Lord Beaconsfield overexerted himself in his speech in reply to the duke of Argyll. He commenced with his accustomed vigor, but this vigor was not maintained, and he soon, although his oration had been evidently prepared, and he had frequent recourse to his notes, muddled up dates and names in a truly distressing manner. In his own interests, as well as in those of his country, it is desirable that he should be relieved from his arduous duties at the next general election. He feels this, I believe, himself. The other day he said: "There was a time when I looked forward with pleasure to making a speech; now I find the same pleasure in not making one." The gallery, which was filled with ladies, rapidly thinned after the premier had been up half an hour, and even the princess of Wales and her brother, the crown prince of Denmark, left before the speech was ended.

Grant Would be a weak Candidate.

New York Herald.

That the renomination of General Grant would be the weakest the republicans could make is undoubtedly the judgment of the most astute democratic politicians. These desire his nomination, and have done what they could to help fix it upon their opponents. Nor are they mistaken in their belief. They see, in the first place, that there is a strong and very widespread dislike in the American people to anything which looks like personal ambition among their leading men. There is no mere tradition in our history which is so universally held sacred and inviolable as that founded on Washington's determination that two terms in the presidency are enough for any man, and that the third term opens the way to dangerous personal ambition. Washington could have been re-elected, not only to a third term, but to a fourth and fifth, if he had lived long enough; but he put away the temptation, if such it was to him; he refused, for the good of the country and the security of liberty, what his admiring fellow-citizens would gladly have given him; and his magnanimous act of self-denial has been the theme of good men's praises ever since. The sincere friend of General Grant, but must earnestly wish, in view of the much-talked of Grant movement, that his first act on returning to the United States might be a formal and solemn public declaration that he, also, following the illustrious example of Washington, refuses absolutely to accept a party's nomination to office. His silence hitherto on this subject has not prevented the esteem of good men, but his public renunciation of all political purposes as soon as he lands in San Francisco would be received with shouts of acclamation from the mass of his fellow-citizens. We think it not impossible that he may do this. But the renomination of General Grant would be a grave and dangerous political blunder for the republicans. The American people do not favor military rulers or military methods in civil government. They wisely prefer civilian ways. They tolerated the military spirit after the close of the rebellion because the country was still in turmoil and the future was uncertain; but they tired of it and distrusted it more and more year by year, as they showed in the constantly diminishing republican majorities in congress, which ended in leaving the party in the minority before the expiration of General Grant's second term.

Treason in School Books.

Detroit Free Press.

It is wonderful how easy it is to find treason when one seeks for it. Mr. Chandler's Post found it in Maury's Geography lurking under the treatment of the United States as a noun in the plural; and we have already pointed out that the constitution contains the same treasonable misuse of the national name. An examination of the school books in use in our own schools discloses the fact that here also the poisonous heresy of state rights and treason is being instilled into the youthful mind. In Cornell's Geography it is stated that "the United States embrace (not embraces as loyalty requires) a large extent of country" and further that "the United States consist (not consists) of thirty-eight states," etc. Even this is not quite as bad as Barnes's brief history, another popular school book. In this volume a picture of Jeff. Davis is given on the page opposite to that occupied by President Lincoln's portrait, and the engraver has taken a fiendish and treasonable delight in making the former a better looking picture. The history also speaks of Bull Run as "a defeat," and treasonably suppresses all mention of Chandler's exploits on that memorable occasion. Worse than all, the book has the hardihood to declare that "the war closed in 1865." This would be bad enough at the south, but it is heartrending to think that "stalwart" children of the north are confronted in their school books with such thinly-disguised treason.

A Prominent Opium Eater.

Washington Correspondence Boston Herald.

The report that Senator Carpenter is killing himself with nicotine, by smoking twenty cigars a day, is a reminder that others are suffering from the same sort of excess. Most of the smokers in congress smoke too much. Some of them carry a cigar in their mouths all the time. There are senators and members who never walk down the avenue without the stump of a cigar between their fingers. One prominent man in congress is rapidly killing himself with opium, and one of the door-keepers of the house is at the point of death from the same cause. The public man I refer to is a popular and respected man, whose strange ways have long been a wonder to those who do not know of his secret habit. He is a kind and genial gentleman, but he is liable to pass his best friend with a blank stare half an hour after he has met him pleasantly in conversation. His fits of abstraction and depression amount almost to craziness. At times he is so odd and queer that his associates are puzzled by his conduct. Opium is eating up his life, and he will not last long. It is a pity for his is one of the best intellects in congress, and he might render much useful public service, if he would.

General Ewing and the Hard-Money Democrats.

New York Sun.

We are not in accord with Mr. Ewing's views of financial questions; but if he were a doctor that would prevent us from employing him professionally, if we had confidence in his skill, nor would it prevent us from retaining him as a lawyer. Why, any more, should his financial vagaries—as they seem to us—cause any hard money man to hesitate to support him for an office where those vagaries cannot come into play? The republicans themselves have made the issue by asserting the right to station armed troops at the polls. On that issue General Ewing is sound; and consequently he deserves the support of every man who wishes to preserve the freedom and independence of the ballot-box.

The Liberty County Battle.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

The docile blacks of Liberty county, Ga., are showing the world what they can do.

Baltimore Gazette.

Mr. Blaine will regret to learn that the negroes down in Georgia are able to conduct a general slaughter without assistance from white people. They have been able to perpetrate a "southern outrage" on each other.

Their Ages.

Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette.

Of the leading candidates for the presidency Grant is 57; Hayes, 57; Sherman 59; Conkling, 51, and Blaine, 48. On the democratic side Thurman is 66; Tilden, 65; Davis, 64; Hendricks, 60; Bayard, 51. Grant and Hayes were born in the same year, 1822. The average age of the republican candidates is 54 years, and that of the democratic 61.

He Must Obey.

Boston Globe.

Mr. Hayes is reported as seeing no chance for another veto of the appropriation bills as rearranged by the democrats. But that makes no difference. One crack of Bill Chandler's whip over the back, and Mr. Hayes will find a way to do it. He must do what he is told when the men who hold the secret of the electoral fraud speak to him.

Resting While Their Salaries Go On.

Baltimore Gazette.

Two more of our overworked and poorly paid foreign ministers have come home to take a bit of needed rest. The white-haired Stoughton has vacated his post at St. Petersburg, and the fourth-rate lawyer, Kasson, has torn himself away from the blandishments of Vienna. The salaries of these able citizens go on just as usual.

Italics Not Needed.

New Haven Register.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION uses no italics in its office. Reason why—It needs no emphasis to its opinions that clear Roman type cannot give. THE CONSTITUTION is the paper of the south.

The Yaller Dog and the Average Statesman.

Dalton Headlight.

The average politician is rather peculiar about meddling with the vested rights of the yaller dog.

Blaine's California Rivals.

New Haven Register.

Den Kearney has an eye on the United States senate. He would fill the galleries better even than Bully Blaine, when he opened his big guns.

General James Shields.

James Shields was poor.
As wealth now counts, he had not much,
Nor did he put his trust in banks,
And bonds, and syndicates, and such;
For it was still his simple plan
To serve his country and be a man.

His life was clean.
Called on and on, from place to place,
Distinguished both in war and peace,
With strong, swift limbs he ran the race,
Nor turned aside from any toil
To gather gain or search for spoil.

A bold, bright man.
He freely spent his life and gold,
And lived within the present time,
As if he never might grow old:
But we may rest assured his God
Lies not with him beneath the sod.

Yet he was rich.
In spite of all the blows of fate,
In spite of poverty and years,
The hero owned a grand estate,
Better than any broad domain—
A life and conscience free from stain.

Neglected much.
A mere scene-shifter on the stage
Where he had played heroic parts,
And still a toiler in his age;
The heart that breaks but never yields
Beat bravely in the breast of shields.

James Shields was poor.
'Tis true, in these our sordid days,
That honest poverty is not
A common cause of general praise;
But shields will be a memory yet,
While pocket patriots we forget.

TUTT'S PILLS

INDORSED BY
PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.
THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE PILES.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE BILIOUS COLIC.
TUTT'S PILLS Cure KIDNEY Complaint.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE TORPID LIVER.
TUTT'S PILLS IMPART APPETITE.

DR. TUTT has succeeded in combining in these pills the heretofore antagonistic qualities of a STRENGTHING, PURGATIVE, and a PURIFYING TONIC.

Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to properly assimilate. Thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular and healthy evacuations are produced.

The rapidity with which PERSONS TAKE ON FLESH while under the influence of these pills, indicates their adaptibility to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, melancholy, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health & strength to the system.

Price 25 cents.
Office
53 Murray Street, NEW YORK.

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PROVERBS.

"No one can be sick when the stomach, blood, liver and kidneys are healthy, and Hop Bitters keep them so."

"The greatest nourishing tonic, appetizer, strengthener and curative on earth—Hop Bitters."

"It is impossible to remain long sick or out of health, where Hop Bitters are used."

"Why do Hop Bitters cure so much?" "Because they give good digestion, rich blood and healthy action of all the organs."

"No matter what your feelings or ailment is, Hop Bitters will do you good."

"Remember, Hop Bitters never does harm, but good, always and continually."

"Purify the blood, cleanse the stomach and sweeten the breath with Hop Bitters."

"Quiet nerves and balmy sleep in Hop Bitters."

"No health with inactive liver and urinary organs without Hop Bitters."

Try Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief.

For sale by all Druggists. DANIEL & MARSH, wholesale and retail, Atlanta, Georgia.

362 jan21 d1y tues thu sat &wkly nx sd m

A Home in the Mountains for Sale.

THE OLD WALBURG PLACE NEAR Clarkesville, six miles from nearest depot on Air-Line Railway, in Habersham county, Georgia. Seven hundred and forty acres land, part creek bottom, under good cultivation. Good Dwelling, Barn, Stables and Servants' Houses, all in good repair. Terms easy. Apply to ROBT. W. ROBERTSON,
413 apr22 d3m tues thur sat Augusta, Ga.

AMUSEMENTS.

WANTED!
MUSIC FOR PORTER SPRINGS!
Brass Band and Orchestra.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING MUSIC AT Porter Springs for this season, will be received 'till the 18th instant, by Phillips & Crew, Book Store, Atlanta, Georgia. BRASS, five to eight pieces, and STRING, five pieces.
J. R. REYNOLDS & CO.,
80 June7 d10d Proprietors.

DANCING!
SUMMER TERM.

PROF. NICHOLS WILL COMMENCE A SUMmer Term, if the number of pupils warrant it, on Thursday, June 12th, 1879, at 5 p. m., for Ladies and Children and at 8½ p. m. for Gents'. CENTENNIAL HALL, 31½ WHITEHALL ST.
164 june11 dat wed thur fri

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE
—ON—
FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 13th, 1879,
WILL BE HELD AT
JAMES'S HALL.

THE CLOSING EXERCISES OF THIS SCHOOL.

The programme will consist of MUSIC, READINGS and RECITATIONS, and a new and interesting exhibition of the Calisthenic exercises. The evening will close with a Dramatic Medley of

Dickens's Female Characters.

Entrance Tickets will be sold at Phillips & Crew's and at the door of the Hall for 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Proceeds of the entertainment for the benefit of the Literary Society of the School. 000 june12 d2t

KITSELL HOUSE,
NOS. 89 AND 91 5th AVENUE,
NEW YORK.
Rooms with Board en suite or singly. Transient terms $2 per day; liberal terms to summer guests.
000 June12 d6t thur sat

In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia.—James C Warner and William Monen vs. The Rising Fawn Iron Company and J. W. Cureton and others.—Bill to Foreclose Mortgage, etc.

BY CONSENT OF PARTIES, IT IS ORDERED that this cause be referred to Julius L. Brown, Master in Chancery, who will hear proof and report:

1. The number, character and description of the first mortgage bonds of the defendant, the Rising Fawn Iron Company, the amount due on each bond on account of principal and interest, the names of the present holders with the number and description of the bonds held by each, and the deed of trust or mortgage made for the security of said bonds. He will report how and when, and by whom and for what consideration said bonds were issued, and to whom they were issued and whether they are outstanding valid evidence of indebtedness.

2. He will report whether complainants or defendants, or any of them, have any other claim or lien on the mortgage property. If so, their date, character and rank in relation to each other, and to the lien mentioned in the foregoing paragraph.

3. The Master shall give ten days notice of his sitting, and may hear and take testimony according to the practice of this Court.

4. The Master will file his report as soon as practical and it may be excepted to within ten days after notice to the parties of the time of filing.

Said Master shall also hear evidence and report as to the Second Mortgage Bonds in the same manner and extent as is directed above as to the First Mortgage Bonds.

HOPKINS & GLENN,
Solicitors for Complainants.
MCCAY & TRIPPE,
Defendants' Attorneys.

May 28, 1879.
W. B. WOODS, Judge.

All persons interested in the above and foregoing order of reference are hereby notified that I will, on the 16th day of June, 1879, at my office, Room No. 7, 3½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia, begin to take testimony, and will continue from day to day until said investigation is finished.
JULIUS L. BROWN,
Master in Chancery,
U. S. Circuit Court, N. D. Ga.
57 june6 d until june 16th

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF
THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, May 30d, 1879.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK OF ATLANTA," in the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, has complied with all the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN J. KNOX, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK OF ATLANTA," in the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, is authorized to commence the business of Banking, as provided in section Fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, witness my hand and Seal of office, this 3rd day of May, 1879.
(Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.)
[Signed] JNO. JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of the Currency.
No. 2424.
120 may8 d2m

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE.

Lea & Perrins

Signature is on every bottle of the GENUINE
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
It imparts the most delicious taste and zest to
SOUPS,
GRAVIES,
FISH,
HOT & COLD
JOINTS,
GAME, Etc.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May 13, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.'

Sold and used throughout the world.
TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS FIND GREAT BENEFIT IN HAVING A BOTTLE WITH THEM.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
Agents for
LEA & PERRINS,
9 College Place, and 1 Union Square,
NEW YORK.
143 apr8 d1awly thur

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

SUMMER LAW LECTURES (nine weekly), begin 10th July, 1879, and end 10th September Have proved of signal use—1st, to students who design to pursue their studies at this or other Law School; 2d, to those who propose to read privately; and 3d, to practioners who have not had the advantage of systematic instruction. For circular apply (P. O. University of Va.) to JOHN B. MINOR, Prof. Com. and Stat. Law.
541 may27 d1m tues thur &wkyim

SOUTHERN REMEDY.

ROSADALIS!

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEdy for the cure of Scrofula, Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood.

The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is all but necessary to remind the readers of this journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessities.

Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and heads of families throughout the South, indorsing in the highest terms The Fluid Extract of Rosadalis.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr of Baltimore says "he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfa

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Montezuma is clamoring for more buildings.

—A Tatnall county chicken has three eyes and three bills.

—Mr. Abraham Barton, an old citizen of Elbert county, is dead.

—The Presbyterian church at Elberton was dedicated last Sunday.

—Mrs. Julia A. Brittain, wife of Mr. H. D. Brittain, of Athens, is dead.

—The Georgia railroad has declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent.

—The Americus Recorder and the Republican will be published on alternate days.

—The smoke-house and kitchen of Major H. B. McDaniel, of Monroe, were destroyed by fire recently.

—During the two months ending May 31, the Georgia railroad has earned $21,854.69 above ordinary expenses.

—Competing counties will please stand aside. Mr. A. B. Jackson, of Oconee county, recently harvested one hundred and six bushels of wheat from one acre of land.

—Banks county has a negro girl who claims to have been bewitched by a rejected lover. Her colored friends put implicit faith in her story and assemble every night to watch for the witch.

—The Athens Watchman is pained to learn of the continued illness of Mrs. Emory Speer. She is quite low and little hopes are entertained of her recovery. Hon. Emory Speer arrived from Washington Friday.

—A Thomas county correspondent informs the Savannah News that Mr. P. A. Hawthorne has a small patch of cotton each stalk of which averages from ten to fifteen forms and several young bolls. If farmers in that section do not hurry up, he will get in the first bale on them.

—We neglected to mention the death of Mr. Stephen Clement, father of Mr. Isaac Clement, of the Cumming Clarion, which occurred in Forsyth county recently. Mr. Clement was one of the most prominent citizens of north Georgia and the people frequently honored him and themselves by electing him to places of trust.

—The Rome Tribune says that a little son of Mr. John White, six miles from the city, was bitten on the middle toe by a rattle snake last Monday. His father corded his leg, slit his toe open, and a brother of the boy sucked the place. Whisky was freely administered, and from last accounts the child was fully under its influence. The snake was killed by the child's father.

—The friends of the Walton railroad are working with an energy that almost amounts to success. Besides the Atlanta committee, one was sent to Augusta, and there is a committee appointed for every district of Walton county. To-morrow another meeting will be held at Monroe, at which progress will be reported and a conference had with General Alexander, of the Georgia road.

—The Macon Telegraph is authorized by the chancellor of the university, Rev. P. H. Mell, D. D. LL. D., to state to the board of visitors that in consequence of the commencement of the Atlanta university happening on the 22d instant, which would interfere with the time of their meeting at Athens, they are requested to appear at the university library on Saturday, the 28th instant, (in lieu of the first announcement which was for Tuesday, June 24th), to begin the examination of the papers of the senior class.

—The Lumpkin Independent says that Mr. William Bartlett, who lives near town, has a hen that has peculiar notions about laying eggs. She lays every day like most other hens, but every other egg is quite as large as a goose egg; the others are of ordinary size. One of the larger size weighs 3½ ounces and measures 6½ inches around the shortest circumference, and 7¾ the longest. The same hen laid eggs in the same manner last season.

—The Hinesville Gazette says a genuine case of hydrophobia has occurred on Taylor's creek in Liberty county. Cuitano Rodrisquez was several years ago bitten by a rabid dog. No evil consequences resulted, until a few days past, he was stung by a large spider on the forehead. It seemed to kindle the old virus in his system which brought on fearful convulsions accompanied by all the symptoms of hydrophobia. The Gazette adds, however, that at last accounts, Mr. R., was improving and the physicians entertain strong hopes of his recovery.

—The Vidette says that three adult white persons have been tried in Walton county within a week past, two of whom were committed and sent to the asylum last Thursday, and the third found by the jury to be non compos mentis and a guardian appointed for him by the court of ordinary. Those committed to the asylum were Miss Winnie C. Dial and Miss Fannie Sneed, the latter for six months past an inmate of the county poor house and aged about sixty years. Mr. Jas. M. Thompson was found to be non compos mentis by the jury and a guardian appointed to take charge of his effects.

—A letter to the Savannah News from Oliver, Screven county, informs the editor that a horrible murder was committed on the Central railroad near that place on Sunday night. The victim was a negro woman, and the murderer was her husband, one John Wilson. It seems that she had separated from him, and on the night in question he called on her and asked her to return to him. She refused, when he went out and placed himself in ambush on the road that he knew she would take on her way to church. As she passed by he came from his hiding place and again asked her if she would return to his house. Before she could answer he fired and inflicted a wound from which she died Monday.

—Sparta Ishmaelite: From The Atlanta Constitution we learn that "Dr. Felton will endeavor to get the quinine question before the house without the aid of Fernando Wood's miserable committee." We hope the doctor will succeed, and that Fernando Wood may be blessed with an attack of chills of about twelve months duration. If the repeal of the infamous duty on this drug is effected this session, the credit of the achievement will be due more to The Constitution and Dr. Felton than to any other two agencies in the United States.

—Augusta Chronicle: The passenger coaches on the Northeastern railroad are divided into two compartments, one of which is for white and the other is for colored passengers. Each has the same accommodations. A few days since, while a train was running from Lula to Athens, Conductor Hodgson discovered a negro man enconfined in the compartment devoted to white people. He requested him to change his quarters, but the negro, with an oath, declared that he would stay where he pleased. Mr. Hodgson thereupon went out and returned with a brakesman to assist him in removing the negro to the quarters assigned to his class. The fellow jerked out a pistol, and expressed his determination to shoot any one who attempted to move him. Conductor Hodgson quietly went into his own car, procured a pistol and returned, intending to give the belligerent darkey a dose of his own medicine. The negro, however, changed his mind and vacated. It was ascertained that his name was Heard, and that he is to be the editor of a radical paper called the Blade, soon to be published in Athens.

—Americus Recorder: A man entered the bank of Americus a few days since and desired to borrow twenty-five dollars for sixty days, offering as collateral a one hundred dollar greenback note. Maj. Speer kindly suggested that the better plan would be to take the twenty-five dollars and deposit the remainder. This did not suit him, he wanted it the other way. When the transaction was concluded Mr. Rees asked him if he wanted the one hundred dollar note preserved. He replied that it was immaterial; all he wanted was a hundred dollars when he paid his note.

—Covington Star: We have been informed upon the most reliable and undoubted authority that Charlie Kelly has again escaped from the chain-gang, and once more breathes the pure air as a free man. His escape was effected some time ago, but the fact has not been known to the public. He had been transferred from Dade coal mine to the squad at work on the Marietta and North Georgia railroad, near Canton, from which place he effected his escape. A small reward was offered for his capture, and efforts were made to get him, but without avail. His whereabouts are unknown to us, but we suppose, as a matter of course, that his past experience will teach him the further he gets away from this country the safer he will be from capture.

SILVER BRICKS.

The Bullion Passes Through Atlanta Yesterday.

Yesterday a carload, consisting of two hundred and nineteen silver bricks, weighing about fifteen thousand pounds, reached this city en route to the New Orleans mint. N. S. Woodward, route agent, and R. Windsor Smith, express messenger, had charge of the precious metal, which will soon be converted into currency and scattered over the country. The shipment was from New York and came by the Air-Line. The Atlanta and West Point railroad had the honor of carrying it off from Atlanta. The bullion will yield about fifteen dollars to the pound, and is the largest shipment that has ever gone to New Orleans via Atlanta.

John Lovett, route agent, and T. M. Born, express messenger, will have charge of the bullion from Atlanta until it is delivered at the New Orleans mint.

Another car-load of silver bricks passed through Chattanooga yesterday en route to the mint at New Orleans. This shipment was also in the care of an express messenger and route agent.

You Can Be Happy

If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors or brimbug cure-alls, that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments—you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise and good will tell you, is Hop Bitters—believe it. See "proverbs" in another column.

THE KING OF THE MOUNTAINS.

3182 Feet Above the Sea.

The Hotel of Tallulah Falls has been increased to double its former capacity, replastered, fenced in and fixed up for the comfort of guests and leased by J. G. Trammell, late of Piedmont Hotel and Porter Springs, who will be pleased to meet all former friends and patrons. Situate on the banks of the rapids that dash down 1,200 feet through a chasm as grand as any between Quebec and San Francisco, furnishing the grandest of scenery which, together with some of the finest of mineral waters, makes it the Summer Resort of the South. Thirteen miles from Toccoa City, on the Air-Line Railroad (from which place a daily Mail and Hack line runs.) The entire route interspersed with beautiful scenery. Cool Rooms, Good Fare and Attentive Servants, Club Room, Livery Stable, attached to Hotel. Billiards, Ten Pins, Bathing, etc. FREE TO GUESTS. Prices per week, $10; month, $30. Special arrangements made with excursionists and large families.

165 june11 d2w J. G. TRAMMELL, Prop'r.

It is Asserted

That the ordinary cosmetics used by ladies are productive of great mischief. We believe this is so, and that a better means of securing a beautiful complexion is to use some good blood medicine like Rosadalis, the great Southern Remedy, which cleanses the blood and gives permanent beauty to the skin. june11 d&w1w

Important.

I have just received this 10th day of June, one hundred Dressing Case French Dresser and Parlor Suites, from $35.00 to $65.00. These Suites are thorns in the side of competing house, and cannot be obtained by any other dealer in Atlanta.

164 june11 d3t P. H. SNOOK.

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to-day suffering from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of Druggists and friends and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

378 june22...deowly &wkyeowly

JAMES' BANK.

INFORMATION FURNISHED

FREELY about all kinds of Bonds and Stocks.

Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold,

AND—

Money Loaned on Them.

INTEREST COUPONS AND RAILROAD DIVIDENDS CASHED.

A Small Interest Allowed on Long Standing Deposits.

A General Banking Business Done,

The same as an Incorporated Bank.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 TO 4 O'CLOCK.

JOHN H. JAMES, Banker.

61 june6 dim head of com cal

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, June 11, 1879.

WEDNESDAY NOON—No change in bond and stock market. Georgia and Central railroad stocks (ex-dividend) show a slight falling off.

Money market easy.

EXCHANGE NEW YORK—

Buying at ¼	Selling ¼ prem.

BONDS—

Northeast'n RR. 102@104	Atlanta City 7s..102@104
Georgia 8s..... 99@100	Atlanta City 8s...109@110
Georgia 7s..... 107@109	Atlanta 10s.....112@114
Georgia 6s..... 111@113	Augusta City 7s. 98@100
Ga. 7s golds. D..110@112	Sav. City 7s, new 68@70
Georgia 8s R R..111@112	Macon City..... 60@ 62
So. Car. valid 6s 85@ 90	Columbus City.. 70@ 75
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge 108@111	Ga. R. R. 7s.....105@107
	Ga. R. R. 8s.....101@103
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga & Cent. R. R...100@111	A. & W. P. R.R. 10s@112
	Central R. R. 7s.103@111
	So. West R.R. 7s 100@102
	M. & W. R.R. 7s 100@102
Mo'n & W. P. R.R. 1st mortgage...101@103	W. & A.R.R. Leases; 10 per cent income bonds..105@108
Atlanta W'ter 7s.103@104	
STOCKS—	
Georgia R. R..... 80@ 82	South Wes R.R..100@102
Central R. R..... 64@ 66	Atlanta Str't RR 98@100
A. & W. P. R. R.10s@110	

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 11—Noon.—Stocks strong. Money 3@4. Exchange—long $4.87; short $4.89¼. Governments dull. State bonds firm.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Evening.—Money easy at 3@4. Exchange inactive at $4.87¼@4.87½. Governments quiet; new fives 103¾; four and a half per cents 106; four per cents 102¾. State Bonds dull

LONDON, June 11.—noon — Consols — Money 97 1-16; account 97¾; Erie 28¾.

PARIS, June 11—5.35 p. m.—Rentes 116f, 82½c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, June 11, 1879.

New York market closed weak, having declined 1-16. July seems to be the greatest loser to-day, opening at 12.98 and closing at 12.86. August comes next in order, showing a decline of twelve points. June fives continue. The fluctuation of the fall and winter months is much less. The sale of futures to-day amounts to 145,000; spots 133.

There is so little doing in our local market that its transactions are barely noticeable. The Atlanta Contract Cotton Exchange is in a flourishing condition, and its attendants are quite numerous. Sales are of daily occurrence, and upon the whole affairs present a lively and business-like appearance. There is nothing doing here in spots and quotations are unchanged; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11¾.

By Telegraph.

Special dispatches to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, June 11.—10:08 a. m.—Futures easy; June 12.89@12.92; July 12.95@12.99; August 13.13@13.16; September 12.80@12.83; October 11.79@11.83.

NEW YORK, June 11.—10:27 a. m.—Cotton weak.

NEW YORK, June 11.—11:17 a. m.—Futures weak: June 12.91@12.96; sales at 12.93; July 13.00@13.01; sales at 13.01; August 13.14@13.15; sales at 13.15@13.18; September 12.76@12.77; sales at 12.77@12.81; October 11.79@11.80; sales at 11.79@11.85; November 11.33@11.34; sales at 11.43@11.36; December 11.22@11.24; sales at 11.22; sales 21,300.

NEW YORK, June 11.—11:36 a. m.—Futures easy; June 12.90@12.98; July 12.96@12.98; August 13.10@13.12; September 12.72@12.74; October 11.75@11.76; November 11.29@11.31; December 11.20@11.23; sales 40,300.

NEW YORK, June 11.—12:30 p.m.—Cotton dull; mark quotations down 1-16c; sales for consumption 53.

NEW YORK, June 11—12:30 p. m.—Futures steady; June 12.85@12.86; July 12.91@12.92; August 13.08@13.09; September 12.70@12.72; October 11.76@11.77; November 11.32@11.33; December 11.21@11.23; January 11.23@11.25; sales 66,300.

NEW YORK, June 11.—1:45 p. m.—Futures June 12.85@12.88; July 12.93@12.95; August 13.09@13.11; September 12.71@12.73; October 11.76@11.78; November 11.33@11.35; December 11.22@11.24; sales 70,900.

NEW YORK, June 11.—2:17 p.m.—Cotton dull; mark quotations down 1-16c; sales for consumption 153.

NEW YORK, June 11.—2:40 p. m.—Futures easy; June 12.88@12.84; sales at 12.83; July 12.90@12.92; sales at 12.91; August 13.07@13.08; sales at 13.07@13.08; September 12.67@12.68; sales at 12.67@12.69; October 11.74@11.75; sales at 11.75@11.76; November 11.31@11.32; sales at 11.32; December 11.21@11.22; sales at 11.21; January 11.23@11.24; sales at 11.24; sales 106,600.

NEW YORK, June 11.—3:18 p. m.—Futures barely steady; June 12.79@12.81; July 12.86; August 13.04; September 12.61@12.62; October 11.71@11.72; November 11.31@11.32; December 11.21@11.22; January 11.24@11.25; sales 145,000; futures closed barely steady; sales 145,000.

June.....12.79@12.81 October.....11.74@11 75
July.....12.86 November....11.31@11.32
August.....13.04 December.....11.21@11..2
September...12.61@12.65 January.....11.24@11.25
Consolidated net receipts.....1,142

GALVESTON, June 11.—Cotton nominal; middlings 12½; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 46 bales; gross 52; sales none; stock 3,188; exports coastwise 1,483.

NORFOLK, June 11.—Cotton weak; middlings 12¾; net receipts 120 bales; gross —; stock 5,607; exports coastwise 369.

BALTIMORE, June 11.—Cotton dull; middlings 13; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 12¾; net receipts none; gross none; sales none; stock 1,6-1 bales; exports coastwise 20.

BOSTON, June 11.—Cotton quiet; middlings 13¾; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 12¾; net receipts 220 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 4,962; exports to Great Britain 225.

WILMINGTON, June 11.—Cotton steady; middlings 12¼; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 1 bale; gross —; sales none; stock 337; exports coastwise 13.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—Cotton quiet, middlings 13¼; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 12¾; net receipts none; gross 675 bales; sales to spinners 273; stock 10,635.

SAVANNAH, June 11.—Cotton quiet; nothing doing; buyers offering less; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 176 bales; gross —; sales none, stock 2,877; exports coastwise 256.

NEW ORLEANS, June 11.—Cotton easier; middling 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 407 bales; gross 452; sales 300; stock 38,656; exports coastwise 2,983.

MOBILE, June 11.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 1 bales; gross —; sales 200; stock 3,003; exports coastwise 12.

MEMPHIS, June 11.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¾; net receipts 63 bales; gross 9; sales 150; stock 9,669.

AUGUSTA, June 11.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12½; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 12; net receipts 12; shipments —; sales 1.

CHARLESTON, June 11.—Cotton dull; middling 12½; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 12; net receipts 137 bales; gross —; sales 30; stock 1,111; exports coastwise 195.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, June 11, 1879.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, June 11.—Flour—Our stock is very light and sales only moderate. Poor demand for low grades. Superfine $4.50; extra $5.00@5.50; family $5.50@5.75; extra family $6.00@6.50; fancy $6.50@7.00. Wheat—Chicago reports wheat steady though firm, and the clique stoutly holdting on. July and August opened and closed at same figures, but light fluctuations during the day, cutsiders refusing to interfere. It is impossible to tell at this time what news is in store for us. Local market strong, with quite a small stock; choice $1.30; prime $1.10@$1.20. Corn—St. Louis and Chicago markets steady with no inclination downward. There is a moderate supply here which is now held at 70c. Oats—Are scarce and in demand at 55c. Buckwheat Flour—Dull, $5.10@$6.00. Meal—Good water meal is in demand at 70c. Grits—Choice pearl grits $4.00.

BALTIMORE, June 11.—Flour steady and firm; Howard Street and western superfine $3.25@$3.75; extra $4.25@5.00; family $5.25@6.00; City Mills superfine $3.25@4.00; extra $4.25@5.00; Rio brands $6.25; Patapsco family $6.75. Wheat, south ern firm and easy; southern red $1.16@$1.18; amber $1.20@1.22; No. 2 Pennsylvania red $1.21; No. 2 western winter red spot $1.16¾@$1.16¾; June $1.15¾@$1.15¾; July $1.17@$1.17¾; August $1.09¼@$1.09¾. Corn, southern firm; western easier; quiet; southern white 51@52; yellow 45¾@ Oats firm; southern 43@43½; western white 41@ 41½; western mixed 37@39; Pennsylvania 41@ 42½. Rye dull; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland $12.00@$13.00.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Flour dull; unchanged. Wheat in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.03 cash; 99¾@99¾ July; 93¾@ 93¼ August; No. 3 do. 82; rejected 69¼. Corn unsettled but generally lower; 36¾ cash; 37¾ July; 38¾@38¾ August; rejected 31½. Oats active, firm and higher; 35 cash; 33¾ July; 32¾@32¾ August. At the close wheat was firm, but not quotably higher. Corn easier; declined ⅛c. Oats easier, but not quotably lower.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Flour steady and in fair demand; southern flour quiet and firm; common to fair extra $4.25@$5.60; good to choice extra $5.65@$6.75. Wheat irregular and unsettled; ungraded winter red $1.12@$1.17½; No. 2 do. $1.17½ @$1.18. Corn, shade easier and fairly active; ungraded 40¾@45; No. 3 41½. Oats a shade firmer with a fair trade; No. 3 mixed 38½; No. 3 white 39¾; No. 2 mixed 40@40½.

LOUISVILLE, June 11.—Flour quiet; extra $3.00 @$3.25; do. family $4.50@$4.75; A No. 1 $4.75@ $5.00; fancy $5.50@$6.00. Wheat firm; red and amber $1.05@$1.10. Corn steady; white 44; mixed 40. Oats in fair demand and firm; white 38; mixed 35.

CINCINNATI, June 11.—Flour stronger; family $5.20@$6.00. Wheat strong; red $1.10@$1.12. Corn firm at 38@38½. Oats quiet and firm at 31@37.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, June 11.—Bulk meats—All of the western markets are reported higher and very firm. July and August contracts are active, and a gain of several points is reported. Mess pork is also firmer, with upward tendency. Local market is stimulated and active, and prices quoted are very firm; clear rib sides 5¾; clear sides 6¼. Bacon—The market is somewhat firmer, but as our market supply is rather limited, and the great majority of buyers preferring bulk meats, comparatively little attention is given to smoked meats. Sales are very fair, however, and demand good at prices quoted; clear sides 6@6c; shoulders 5c; hams 10@11c. Lard—In small sides are also in good demand at 6¾c; plain hams 8c; sugar cured hams 9½@10c; sugar cured shoulders 6c; breakfast bacon 9½c— ready; pure country leaf 10c—fair demand. Lard—Demand good and market steady at this place. Lard in the west advanced a fraction today; prime 7½@8c; cans 8@8½c; 20 lb pails 8¾ @9c. Shoulders—Firm—There is a very good demand for bran, and sells readily at $1.10.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Pork active, firm and higher; $9.05 cash; $9.85 bid July; $9.95 August. Lard fairly active and a shade higher; 6.20 cash; 6.22½ bid July; 6.32½ bid August. Bulk Meats—Boxed shoulders 5c; clear sides 5¾—for loose. Sugar-cured Hams 9½@11.

CINCINNATI, June 11.—Pork in good demand; $10.00 bid; $10.25 asked. Lard in fair demand; current make 6.10 bid; 6.15 asked. Bulk meats quiet and firm; shoulders 3.72½@3.75; short ribs 4.80 bid cash; sales 4.90 seller July; short clear 5. Bacon in fair demand and firm; shoulders 4½; clear ribs 5¼; clear sides 5¾.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Pork moderately active and firm; new mess, spot $10.20@$10.25; old mess, spot $9.25. Cut meats steady. Middles quiet and firm; long clear quoted at 5.05; short clear 5.20; long and short clear 5¼. Lard firm and fairly active; prime steam, spot 6.37½@6.40; options 6.37½.

BALTIMORE, June 11.—Provisions firm. Pork, mess $10.55. Bulk Meats, loose, shoulders 3¾; clear rib sides 4¾; packed, shoulders 4¾; clear sides 5¼. Bacon, shoulders 5¼, clear ribs 6; hams 10@11. Lard, refined in tierces 7.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, June 11.—Lime—The market is quite active at present. Cement is in good demand. In car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, 86c: less than car-loads 90c is asked; Rosendale cement $2.50 per bbl. of 300 lbs. neat; Portland cement, $4.50 per bbl. Flooring, dressed, car-load $2.00; Portland cement, car-load lots, $4.75: less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris ("calcined"), car-load lots, $2.25; in smaller quantities $2.50@2.75; land plaster ("new fertilizer"), car-load lots $2.25 ₩ bbl.; less than car-loads $2.50 ₩ bbl.; marble dust in lots $3.00@$4.00 ₩ bbl.

ATLANTA, June 11.—Leather — Active and firmer; white oak sole is quoted higher, and the tendency of the market is still upward. Hides quoted at 6c in New York in the last few days. To-day's quotations are firm at given figures; hemlock sole G. D. 13@20c; good white oak sole 32@37; Georgia upper $30@40; harness leather 28@33.

ATLANTA, June 11.—Paper—The market is steady and unchanged: Manilla paper No. 1 8½c ₩ lb; No. 2 7c ₩ lb; No. 3 6¾c ₩ lb; wrapping 4½ ₩ lb; straw 2¾ ₩ lb; burlap bags for corn and wheat, new, 6¾ 6¾, 7; second-hand 5½, 6, 6¾.

ATLANTA, June 11.—Plastering Hair—There is an active demand for hair: Georgia 20@25c ₩ bu.; western 25@30; laths, car-load, $2.50 ₩ M; less quantities $2.75 ₩ M.

ATLANTA, June 11.—Hides — Market steady but firm; no changes in quotations. We quote buyers' prices: Dry flint 10@10½; dry salt 9@10; wet salted 6@6¾.

ATLANTA, June 11.—Salt—Market steady with ample supply. Virginia $1.40; Liverpool reground and in white seamless sacks $1.60; in burlap 95c.

ATLANTA, June 11.—Wool—No change in the wool market; Demand continues brisk; washed 25@30c; unwashed 20@25; burry 15c.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Wool firm and quiet; domestic fleece 31@40; pulled 20@33; unwashed 9@ 22; Texas 9@32.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Rosin quiet at $1.30@ $1.35 for common to good strained. Turpentine 20¾.

ATLANTA, June 11.—Hay—Market steady and firm: choice Timothy $1.25; mixed $1.10@$1.15.

ATLANTA, June 11.—Tallow—No demand and sales slow; 5@6 is the market value.

ATLANTA, June 11.—Bagging—Prices not established.

ATLANTA, June 11.—Iron Ties—None offering

Groceries.

ATLANTA, June 11.—Coffee, parched—Market unchanged. Old government Java 30@35; best Rio 20; choice and fair 17@18½. Coffee — There is quite a good supply of coffee now in the city and prices asked are very reasonable, but this is not the season to expect large sales, and our merchants are not unwise enough to anticipate unreasonable transactions. Sales are moderate, though large enough for the season. Prices hold their own, and no change is quotable to-day; old government Java 22@30; Rio 12@17. Sugar—The market is firm; granulated 9¾; Standard A 9; white extra C 8¾; extra C 8¾; yellow 7¾@8¾. The stock of New Orleans sugar is light, refined being preferred on account of being dryer; New Orleans 7¾@9¼. Molasses—Black strap 23@24 in barrels; 21@22 in hhds; Cuba 30@35. Syrups—Is in very good demand. Our prices are unchanged. Sorghum is a slow sale at 2.@32c; New Orleans choice 55c; do prime 50c; do. good 45@50c; rebotted 45@50c; refined 40@50. Tea—Fair demand; Oolong 25@75; Japan 40@75; gunpowder 25 @90; Young Hyson 30@75; English breakfast 30@ 85. Spices—No changes. Pepper is in fair demand at 11c; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 35; saigon 55; cloves 50; African ginger 12½@15. Bice $1.25@1 nutmegs $1.00 @$1.20; mustard, best, 50; medium 35@45; fine 60@70. Crackers—Sales are quite good for the season; milk 7c. Boston butter 7c; pearl oyster 7c; soda XX 4½; soda XXX 5½; lemon 7¾; molasses cakes 7; ginger snaps 6½. Mackerel—No. 1 medium, half barrels, $6.00 @ $7.00; No. 2 do. do. $5.00@$5.50; No. 1 do. $3.50 @$4.00. Soap—$2.50@$5.00 per 100 cakes. Candles —L. W. 12½ per lb. Matches—P rior $2.75; sulphur $2.50. Rice—Supply fair and demand moderate at quotations; good 7½@; prime 8c.

NEW YORK, June 11—Coffee quiet; Rio, cargoes quoted at 11¾@14¾; job lots 11¾@15¾. Sugar quiet and steady; Cuba 6¾@6¾; centrifugal 7 16; fair to good refining quoted at 6¼@6 7-16; prime 6¾; refined unchanged with a moderate inquiry. Molasses, Porto Rico 25@36; New Orleans 24@38; English islands 24@29. Rice steady; Carolina quoted, fair to prime 6¾@7; Louisiana fair to good 6¼@6¾.

CINCINNATI, June 11.—Sugar steady and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, June 11—Coffee firm; Rio cargoes 11@16. Sugar steady; A soft 8@8¾.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, June 11.—Eggs—Market is firm and receipts are readily disposed of on arrival at 12@ 12c. Butter is plentiful on the market, and the demand for choice butter is quite firm; lower grades are not wanted, and the market is quoted weak. The following prices are to-day's quotations: Choice Tennessee 16c; low grades range from 8@14c; northern and western butter is in better demand and quoted at 16@18c. Poultry—Spring chickens—Nearly all the small chickens now on market are brought here by wagons from the mountains of north Georgia, and but very few as yet have been received from Tennessee. In the course of a few weeks receipts from that state may be expected. Hens are in somewhat better demand, and are selling readily at prices quoted. Ducks are rather scarce and in moderate demand. Our market prices for spring chickens is quoted firm at 11@12c; hens 20c; ducks 15c. Few calls for other fowls. Peas—Demand active with small stock on market, and are now held at a small advance on yesterday's prices, being quoted at $1.05 @$1.10. Onions—Very few on market and selling at $1.50 per bushel. Cucumbers and beans are a slow sale, and but few to be found at wholesale. Feathers—Market supply light; demand fair; choice new white geese are quoted at 45c; prime 40@42½. Dried Fruit—Is scarce, and but little being offered, but choice fruit could find buyers here at fair figures. Potatoes—There has been a cessation in the shipment of Irish potatoes to this market. Our gardeners supply the demand at $1.00 per bushel. Sweet potatoes have advanced slightly, and are in active request at $1.05@$1.10. Cabbage—Good demand for fine large heads at fair prices. Squashes—Light demand at $1.25. There is an active demand for Tomatoes at $2.00@$2.25. Cheese—Summer cream 9c; supply is small; demand fair. Beeswax—21c.

CINCINNATI, June 11.—Butter steady; fancy creamery 17@18; choice western reserve 12@13; choice central Ohio 9@11.

BALTIMORE, June 11.—Butter steady; prime to choice western packed 12@14. Eggs active at 13@ 13½.

Fruits and Confectionaries.

ATLANTA, June 11.—Apples—None to be had. Oranges—Limited supply and demand light at $5.00@$5.50. Lemons—New York has advanced and the local market is very firm with a small quotable advance. Prices are expected to go much higher, as the consumption of lemons at present is enormous; $1.50 is now asked for good sound fruit. Bananas—Fair demand; stock light. Pineapples — Very light demand at $1.25@$2.00 per doz. Cocoanuts—Extremely light demand at present. Raisins—$2.00@2.25; ½ box $1.50; ¼ box 60@75c. Currants—Cubs—20 @22c. Figs—10@14c. Almonds—20@22. Pecans 9½@10c. Brazils—7¾@8. Filberts — 12½@15c. Walnuts—12@15c. Peanuts — Tennessee 5¾@6; North Carolina 6½@7; Virginia 7; demand good; roasted $1.85@$1.90 ₩ bushel.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, June 11.—Receipts of Tennessee cattle rather light for to-day, and market well supplied. Georgia cattle not coming into market so freely as for the past few days. We quote a few changes to-day, as the market is a little off; Tennessee cattle—choice 3@3½; common 2½@3; Georgia raised 3@4. Spring lambs are still in demand, and quoted fair demand at 3½@4; sheep—$1.00@ $2.00 per head; no hogs now on market.

CINCINNATI, June 11.—Hogs active, firm and higher; common to good light $5.30@$5.50; packing $5.45@$5.70; butchers $5.70@$5.80; receipts 1,600; shipments 875.

Tobacco.

ATLANTA, June 11.—Nothing new to-day in the tobacco market. There has been received here small lot of new stock. Our market is unchanged and steady. Unstripped common grades 30@33c; reliable do. 34@37c; medium 38@45c; extra medium 45@55c; fine 11 and 12-inch 55@65; extra fine and fancy 75@ 90c; Brown's extra fine natural leaf 95c; Calhoun $1.15; Cook's extra fig 80c; Cook's extra Leatherwood 90c; Lucy Lawson 55c; shell road 52c; fine cut in pails 60@75c. Smoking tobacco—Blackwell's Durham, assorted, 55c; other brands and grades 40@50c. Lorillard's snuff, in jars, 65c; Lorillard's snuff, 2-oz. packages, $12.00 per gross; Railroad Mills snuff 55c, in jars; Mrs. Miller's snuff 55c

Hardware.

ATLANTA, June 11.—Hardware market continues dull and unchanged. Horse-shoes $4.50; mule $5.50. Horse-shoe nails 12½@24. Hames $4.00@ $9.00. Trace-chains 40@60c; good demand. $4.25@$9.50. Shovels $8.50@$12.00. Spades $9.50@ $12.00. Cotton cards $3.50@$4.50. Well-buckets $3.75. Rope 9@16. Sweed iron 5c; rolled (or merchant bar) 2½ rate. Plow steel 5c; cast steel 15c. Nails, basis 10d, $2.35. Powder, rifle @4.00; blasting $3.00. Bar lead 6½; shot $1.65.

Lumber.

ATLANTA, June 11.—There is a very good demand for lumber at quoted figures. All undressed lumber $12.00 per M. Flooring, dressed, tongued and grooved $16.00@$17.00 per M. Weather-boarding, dressed and edged, $15.00 per M; dressed on one side $11.00@$15.00. shingles, 4-inch, all heart, $3.50; shingles No. 2 $2.50.

RETAIL PRICES.

ATLANTA, June 11.—Our city display of choice early peaches is very fine and receipts are much heavier to-day; prices are unchanged, and are held at 20@30c per doz., according to size and quality. Green apples, plums and cherries are plentiful. But little okra and green corn to be seen. Tomatoes are in good demand and supply moderate, though rather high. A good supply of melons now on market at quoted figures; 40@65; Cherries 15c per quart; Green Apples 5c per quart; Plums 10c per quart; Beets 5c@15c per bunch; Potatoes—Sweet 30@35c per peck; Irish new 8c quart; Turnips 5c per bunch; Asparagus 10c. per bunch; Raddish 5c. per bunch; Carrots 10c. per bunch; Onions 5c. per bunch; Lettuce Cabbage 5c. per head; Peas, green 5c. per quart; Beans 5c per quart; Cabbage 15@20c; Cucumbers 20@30c per dozen; Poultry—Spring chickens 20, 25c. Eggs 15c. per doz.

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Augusta, Ga., June 6th, 1879.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, June 8th 5:00 p m., the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

EAST DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta...	7 45 a m	Lv'e Augusta...	9 45 a m
Ar. Athens...	3 15 p m	" Macon.....	7 10 a m
" Washing'n	2 09 p m	" Milled'v'e	9 08 a m
" Camak....	1 09 p m	" Camak....	11 41 a m
" Milled'v'e	3 p m	" Washing'n	10 45 a m
Ar. Macon.....	5 20 p m	" Athens....	9 15 a m
" Augusta...	8 15 p m	Ar. Atlanta...	5 00 p m

No connection to or from Washington on Sundays.

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.

Daily—Except Sundays.			
Lv'e Atlanta....	5 30 p m	Lv'e Covington.	5 25 a m
Ar. Covington.	8 00 p m	Ar. Atlanta...	7 40 a m
NO. 4 EAST DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta....	6 00 p m	Lv'e Augusta...	5 30 p m
Ar. Augusta...	6 20 a m	Ar. Atlanta...	5 00 a m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will not stop at Flag Stations.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.

Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta Pullman Sleepers Augusta to New York—either via Charleston or Charlotte.

Only One Change Atlanta to New York.

S. K. JOHNSON, E. R. DORSEY,
Superintendent, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

PATENT MEDICINES.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 7 1-16d; in New York at 12¾c; in Atlanta at 11½c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, nearly stationary pressure, partly cloudy weather and local rains with southwest to southeast winds.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, June 11, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity Per ct	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	29.93	73	76	S. E.	Gent	†	Clear.
Augusta	30.00	77	77	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Corsicana	29.81	85	57	E.	Gent	.00	Fair.
Galveston	29.9	80	82	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Indianola	29.91	81	83	S. E.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
Key West	30.02	80	78	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mobile	29.97	79	87	S. E.	Fresh	.22	Clear.
Montgomery	29.96	80	75	S. E.	Gent	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	29.94	81	78	E.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30.04	77	82	S.	Gent	.00	Clear.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

†Not sufficient to measure.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., June 11, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	29.93	70	90	E.	Fresh	.00	Dense fog.
11:31	29.98	80	61	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	29.92	83	59	E.	Gent	.00	Cloudy.
4:06	29.97	82	59	S. E.	Fresh	.60	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	29.95	73	76	S. E.	Gent	.00	Clear.
10:31 "	29.99	73	76	S. E.	Gent	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar.....29.965 | Maximum ther..... .83
Mean daily ther..... 74.0 | Minimum ther. .... .70
Mean daily humid. 75.00 | Total rainfall..... †

†Not sufficient to measure.

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

Machines for Special Purposes.

In addition to the regular family machine, known as the Light-Running "Domestic," we manufacture machines for various special purposes.

Hand Machine,
For invalids or travelers. On the "Domestic" system, with modifications.

Large Machine,
For the manufacture of heavy clothing. On the "Domestic" system, enlarged and strengthened.

Leather Machine,
For shoe work, etc. On the "Domestic" system, with modified shuttle movement.

Grover & Baker, No. 24,
For all family purposes, and especially for embroidery. The well-known G. & B. family machine, making the elastic stitch.

Grover & Baker, No. 9,
For general purposes. A shuttle machine of great popularity.

Grover & Baker Hand Machine,
For travelers. Embodies the features of the No. 24.

The Bag Machine,
For grain or salt sacks. Makes the elastic G. & B. stitch, and will sew with a strong twine.

Grover & Baker Repairs,
We furnish parts for repairing the machines sold by the G. & B. Co.

CRAIGE & CO., 43 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GA.

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Kitsell House—5th avenue, New York.
James's Hall—Atlanta Female College.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., JUNE 12, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Catoosa booms!

—Let 'er rain, we are not afraid.

—Ballard serves THE DAILY CONSTITUTION at every meal.

—Hurrah for the clam chowder at Pause's, 14 Marietta street.

—Chicken fanciers are showing their heads in Atlanta.

—Candidates for city officers are moving around quite lively.

—All lovers of a clam chowder must be at Pause's at 10½ o'clock.

—The theatrical season opens this year in Atlanta with a minstrel show.

—The interest in the Hill case seems to be increasing as the trial advances.

—Dr. Walter Taylor killed twenty-five rats by chlorforming them Tuesday night.

—It is estimated that one hundred boxes of five cent cigars are smoked in Atlanta daily.

—Some of the sewers smell far worse than the Atlanthus tree and yet the sewers are spared.

—The Western and Atlantic railroad passenger train that left here Wednesday took out a heavy list of passengers.

—Henry Durand, at Ballard's dining rooms in the depot, says he offers no board as cheap, but at the lowest living prices imaginable.

—A number of workmen were engaged yesterday "breaking dirt" on the property of ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown, opposite the passenger depot.

—Chuck Anderson, of Marietta, proposes to send his trotting stallion Beaumont to Atlanta to be handled by Mr. Cook the trainer at Oglethorpe Park.

—A northern visitor to Atlanta purchased three peaches yesterday and after packing them in a collar box forwarded the fruit to his lady love in New York city.

—Yesterday the last of the store occupied by W. H. Brotherton, corner of Mitchell and Whitehall streets, was thrown down, and a new building will soon be going up in its place.

—D. S. Gwin, esq., father of Dr. Gwin, pastor of the First Baptist church of Atlanta, died peacefully through faith in Christ, on Sunday last, June 8th, 1879, in the city of Baltimore, Md.

—A man by the name of Medlock killed a large rattlesnake near Ponce de Leon springs yesterday. The reptile had eighteen rattles and a button on his tail, showing that it was quite old. The snake's body was brought to the city and exhibited.

—A good many of the young ladies of the best families of the city, manufacture bouquets and send them out on the streets for sale. A gentleman who purchased one yesterday and sent it to a young lady, was surprised to find out that he had forwarded it to the same young lady who had made it.

New Buildings.

Yesterday ground was broken on the vacant lot opposite the passenger depot which Governor Brown is going to improve with a beautiful brick block which is to cost $30,000. It will be beautifully designed and finished. The architecture is the work of Messrs. Parkins & Bruce and the contract has been awarded to Mr. Pat Lynch. The building will cover a large vacant space in the very center of the city and will be used for wholesale stores. The extending trade of Atlanta will fill these stores at once. We learn that the other vacant lots on the old city park will soon be built up.

The new building of Mr. Henry Porter, at the corner of Alabama and Loyd streets, is rising very fast.

We learn that Messrs. Chamberlin, Boynton & Co. will build an extension of their store on Hunter street which will nearly double its present size.

The new building of Messrs. Inman and Rucker, on the corner of Broad and Alabama streets, is rising very fast. There are so many stores and residences going up in all parts of the city that a full list of them would fill a column or more. Not long ago a list of over forty buildings now in process of erection in Atlanta was published in THE CONSTITUTION. This is one of the most pleasing evidences of the city's growth and prosperity.

The LaGrange Excursion.

Yesterday quite a large excursion left the city for LaGrange, to spend the day in that beautiful city. The train left at 6:30 and reached LaGrange a little after 10 o'clock. It returned at 9 o'clock last night, so that everybody had time to enjoy a full day's frolic. The Gate City Guards sent a delegation under Captain Joseph F. Burke. The LaGrange Light Guards received them royally and so treated them during their stay. The people of LaGrange extended every possible courtesy to the visitors. Those who have once been to LaGrange will know what the excursionists enjoyed. The commencement exercises of the LaGrange female college were attended and highly enjoyed. This institution seems to be prospering beautifully. All who went on yesterday's excursion are ready for another of the same kind.

The Verdict

Of the Ladies is that Austell & Mangum are selling Embroideries at half the prices charged for the same class of goods at many other places in this city. june12 d1t

FOR HIS WIFE.

THE TRIAL OF SAM HILL TAKEN UP.

The Killing of John R. Simmons by Sam Hill—The Trial Progressing in Fulton Superior Court—The Theory of the Defense Outlined—The Evidence Taken.

Yesterday was the day set down upon the criminal calendar of the superior court of this county for the trial of the charge of murder presented against Samuel H. Hill, who killed John R. Simmons in the bar-room of the National hotel, in this city, on the 31st day of January last.

The case has been one of absorbing and curious interest ever since the day of the killing and as it approached its trial in court the desire to be present and hear the sworn developments, has taken hold upon a large portion of the community. Yesterday morning the court-room was crowded quite as heavily as it has been at any time, even during the Cox trial, or on the morning of Tye's acquittal. The air was close and hot to suffocation. So dense was the crowd that it was with great difficulty that the prisoner even was conducted to his place, or for his brother, with the wife of the defendant, to reach his side. No one appeared willing to yield an inch of the space he had pre-empted for the term of the trial.

SOUNDING THE CASE.

Judge George Hillyer, having resumed the bench, will conduct the trial. He ascended the bench at 8:30 precisely and after disposing of some formal matters and motions, sounded the case of the State vs. Hill.

The state announced through the solicitor-general that it was ready to proceed with the case.

The counsel for the defense said they also were ready, after calling their witnesses and arranging for their presence.

The panels for the selection of the jury were then prepared.

The arraignment of the prisoner had taken place on Monday two weeks ago when the trial was almost begun and failed by reason of the absence of the witness Lottie Ross. The plea "not guilty" had therefore been entered and a second arraignment and plea were not required or had on yesterday.

GETTING THE JURORS.

The work of getting a jury, it had been predicted, would be a long and tedious one, because of the almost universal discussion of the case by the press and the people generally. At first blush this would seem reasonable, but when the test came it was found that most of the talismen had been summoned from the country precincts and were men who had brought very little into a previous knowledge of the parties to or facts of the case. As an incident of the trial we mention that the first juror called to be put upon the prisoner was W. R. Spinks, who is an uncle of the wife of the prisoner. He mentioned the relationship, and as a matter of course was allowed to stand aside from the panel for cause, being related to the accused by the marriage.

HOW HILL LOOKED.

The prisoner, when he came into court, appeared less cheerful than he did upon former occasions, but the fact was attributed to his having been disappointed by the delay from Monday until Wednesday. In the presence of his counsel and friends, he soon brightened up and appeared to become absorbed in the details of the proceedings.

At one time there was the prospect of some delay in the progress of the trial, owing to the absence of some of the witnesses, whereupon the prisoner rose from his seat rather excitedly and addressing the court in a querulous tone, said:

"May it please your honor, I want to go on; I am getting tired out with this thing!"

There was a breeze of excitement ran over the audience and General Gartrell turned and commanded him severely:

"Sit down, sir."

The prisoner's wife was in the court room during the morning, but was closely veiled and dressed in very sober attire. She was accompanied by her father. During the afternoon, however, she was absent and therefore not a listener to the testimony.

THE JURY SECURED.

At 9:30 a. m. precisely Mr. F. M. Cagle qualified as a juror and was accepted by the defense. Then followed others at intervals more or less brief, until at 12:30 o'clock, the entire twelve had been secured. This was accomplished easily and with a less number of challenges than has been resulted in murder cases in this county. Only twenty-eight persons were set down for cause, such as prejudice or bias. The state exhausted nine of its ten strikes and the defendant sixteen of his twenty. The jury is made up of good, honest material. They are sensible and experienced men, mostly men of family, and they will give the case a patient and careful hearing and return a true verdict. The names of the jurors are:

F. M. Cagle, Morris Rich, Wm. E. Brown, Jno. F. Irby, R. A. Randall, L. D. Williams, W. H. Acree, John W. Ball, W. N. Cagle, John S. Heard, Jonathan W. Adair and Charles F. D. Myers.

The jury was obtained so nearly to the hour for adjournment that the court, after instructing that body, took a recess until 2:30 p.m., when the testimony should proceed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

When court re-assembled the witnesses upon either side were called up and sworn. There were quite a number upon both sides, and they had to be sworn in squads of twelve and fifteen at a time.

The counsel upon the side of the state is rather numerous, embracing Solicitor-General Hill, Hoke Smith, John B. Goodwin, A. A. Manning, Ernest Roch, John C. Jones, James A. Anderson, and Colonel Langston, of Gainesville.

The counsel for the defense are equally numerous, taking in Gartrell & Wright, Hopkins & Glenn, H. C. Jeffries, W. T. Meyers, William Bray, and Col. Van Dyke and Chancellor Bradford. The last two are from Chattanooga and were not able to be present on yesterday.

The case was opened for the state in a brief

ADDRESS BY SOL. GEN L. HILL,

who said:

May it please your honor and you, gentlemen of the jury: I will read to you this bill of indictment. (The indictment was read charging Hill with the murder of John R. Simmons on the 31st of January, 1879, in the county of Fulton.) To this indictment the defendant pleads not guilty and that is the issue you are to try according to the evidence. We expect to show in this case, gentlemen of the jury, briefly, that on the day and at the time alleged in the indictment, John R. Simmons, a young man about 21 years of age, while in the act of taking a drink at a bar counter in this county, was shot down and killed by this defendant. We expect to show no justification for that act by this defendant, but that it was a wilful, premeditated murder upon the part of this defendant. If we show that, we expect from you a verdict of guilty. I will now call our witnesses and by the testimony you are to say whether he is guilty or not guilty.

The first witness called by the state was the physician who first reached Simmons after he was shot.

DR. J. J. KNOTT

testified that he was called, and found Simmons lying about three feet from the counter in the bar-room of the National hotel; he could not remember the date. He found him prostrated by a gun-shot wound, the ball having entered by the side of the left nostril and passed through the canal of the ear, causing hemmorhage. He was very bloody about the face and clothes and there was a puddle of blood near his head. He washed this blood off the face of Simmons to discover where the ball entered. I had him moved near to a window in the back room to get the benefit of the light. He was pulseless and unconscious, and remained so three-quarters of an hour or an hour before he spoke. He then requested to be helped up, and some one started to do so, but I objected to it. Then he said several times that he was going to die. His brother asked him

General Gartrell objected to the witness giving in any of the declarations of the deceased, without the state first showing that he was conscious that he was dying and made them with that understanding.

A lengthy argument arose upon the point, and some further questions were asked by counsel and by the court to test whether or not Simmons really was conscious of his approaching dissolution at the time he made the declarations sought to be introduced.

Judge Hillyer finally decided that the questions might be asked, and DR. KNOTT'S testimony was resumed, as follows:

His brother asked him what he shot him for, and he said: "Nothing in the world. He shot me without saying a word." He went on to talk some more and I told them not to do so as it might hurt him. He said nothing about who it was shot him. I understood he died at 2 a. m. that night. He died from the effects of that wound.

ROBERT E. LEE,

one of the densest colored darkies in the country, was next put upon the stand. He was a barber from the National hotel barber-shop, next room to the bar wherein the tragedy took place.

He said he had just shaved Mr. Simmons and cut his hair, and he walked out into the bar-room to take a drink, at least, he turned up the glass. About the same time a gentleman passed by and went into the bar with a pistol in his hand. It was Mr. Sam Hill. While witness was standing there admiring the cut he had given Mr. Simmons's hair, Mr. Hill walked in and fired, and Mr. Simmons fell. Then Hill walked out of the bar-room. Hill fired at Simmons. The witness explained on a diagram his own position and those of Simmons and Hill. The only person else that he saw in the bar-room was the tender, Mr. Ed Shivers. Mr. Hill had stood in the door of the barber-shop, between it and the billiard room, while witness was at work shaving Mr. Simmons and cutting his hair. Hill said nothing then, nor did witness see any pistol. When Hill walked into the bar-room Simmons was standing at the bar. Hill said, "You s—n of a b—h," and shot; Simmons fell and Hill then walked out. Did not see Simmons attempt to draw a pistol. He had his right hand trying to put some silver money in his pocket, for as he was shot it fell out of his hand on the floor. Saw two half-dollar pieces fall. Witness did not go into the room, but out on the street. Hill was in about four feet of Simmons when he shot. The shooting was done after dinner some time. It was a rainy evening. Simmons had on a heavy coat over his ordinary coat. He had both off while witness was waiting on him. Witness did not see any fire-arm about his person. Hill came up right behind Simmons, and when he said, "You s—n of a b—h" Simmons turned to the left and faced him. From witness' position he could see all that took place.

MR. C. S. WILLIS

was then called and testified that he had an engagement to meet a friend at the National billiard room at 2 o'clock on the day in question; he went there but did not find him, and waited. He stood near the door from the billiard room into the bar-room, and was watching a game of pool on the first table. He heard some one walk across, and looked around to see if it was his friend, and saw a young man pass as from the barber-shop door to the bar-counter. He turned back to look at the game and pretty soon he heard another walk and looked to see if that was his friend. He saw it was a gentleman who was coming in the same direction as the first. He walked across and the first thing witness saw he threw up his hand and a pistol fired and the other man fell to the floor. Witness did not know either of the men. The one who was shot was leaning with his left arm resting on the counter as though counting money. The other man passed out through the screen and toward the street. When he fired he was in three or four feet of the deceased. Witness would not know the man who fired by sight should he see him. Witness turned back into the billiard room. The shooting was about 2 p. m. on the 31st of January of this year. Witness was in eight or ten feet of the parties when the shooting took place. That is all the saw.

MAJOR D. A. COOK,

the keeper at the station house, testified that Hill was brought there a little after three o'clock in the afternoon by Officer Goodson, who said he had Hill under arrest for shooting a man. Witness went to search Hill when the latter asked him to step inside of the door to the cell-hallway. He did so and asked Hill if he had any weapon. Hill drew out his pistol and said "Here it is." Hill was put in a cell and taken to jail that night.

The pistol was produced. It is a brand new Smith & Wesson, improved pattern, carrying a heavy ball. It had one of its five cartridges exploded. It was tendered in evidence and admitted, and the remaining charges were ordered to be drawn out to avoid danger in handling it.

At this point the counsel for the state consulted and Solicitor-General Hill announced that they would rest the case at that point for the present.

JUDGE HOPKINS'S SPEECH

opening the case for the defense was then heard by the court and the jury, beginning after four p.m.

Judge Hopkins spoke in a very impressive manner, as follows:

May it please your honor and gentlemen of the jury: The defendant, Hill, is charged with the crime of murder. The state has introduced its evidence and closed and it becomes the privilege of the defendant to offer you such testimony as he may see proper to introduce. Mr. Hill is a young man, just entering upon his career as a man. He is a married man. His wife is even now under twenty-one years of age, I believe. They were married by Dr. Spalding, of this city, and they lived together in this city of Atlanta. He was a poor man; she was a poor girl, and they two, together, stood alone in the world. They were united in wedlock, that most sacred of all relations, upon the sanctity of which all our hopes in life depend—and that was theirs. John R. Simmons, the deceased, invaded the sanctity of that married life and of that relation. By a course of conduct which he pursued he gained an influence over that wife, without the knowledge of her husband, who was unsuspecting and who adored her. He led her from her home and from the society of her husband, and that he might gratify his lusts and satisfy his desires he carried her into a house of prostitution in the city of Atlanta. He carried her into its shadow, its shame and its vice. He persisted in that criminal intercourse with the man's wife, and such was the condition of the man's mind—such was the wickedness of his purpose—that he was not willing that her offense, if such it was—certainly that his offense—should be kept a secret, but he went upon the street corners and boasted of it. He talked to others and he told them that he had possession of this man's wife—that he was having illicit intercourse with her and boasted to his boon companions of her charms. Men went to him and warned him. They told him, "sir, this is wrong; it is a man's wife. If he finds it out trouble will grow out of it." He replied to it by appealing to the pistol with which he expected to protect himself if the husband found it out and it became necessary. He not only prostituted her and took from him all the hope he had in life; he not only ruined the woman and took from the husband all the hope he had; he not only boasted of it, but when warned of his danger, he instinctively turned to violence and the pistol to protect himself in it. In the course of time these truths reached the husband. The knowledge of this injury was brought home to him; in the course of time he met face to face the man who had done this wrong, and he killed him. The law of Georgia authorized him to do it. The sanctity of the marriage relation; the sanctity of home; the protection of wife; the purity of the offspring—all demanded that it should be done and it was done. Other matters will be associated with this in the evidence, and to them your attention will be called as we proceed. It will never be given to you while life shall last to imagine, no matter how strongly the facts may be presented to you, the condition of that man at the time this killing occurred. The father—the husband—may think he can realize the extent of such an injury in his own mind, but never until the visitation comes, and this night, that shall never end, of hopelessness and despair settles about him can he never realize it. This shall be the issue which our testimony shall present to you and your verdict will simply say that such a course of conduct on the part of a man who knowingly enters upon it and embarks in it, is all right, or you will teach the lesson from that jury box that the wife must be let alone; and as in the case of Simmons, the man who knowingly enters upon such a course as that, must carry in his one hand his vicous propensity, in the other his pistol, and incur the penalty and peril that may come. If he does it let the consequences be chargeable to him and not to this defendant.

DR. A. T. SPALDING

was the first witness introduced by the defense. He testified that he became acquainted with the defendant about the 22nd day of September, 1875, when he came to engage his services to marry them—defendant and his wife. He kept a record of the marriage—S. Hollingsworth Hill to Miss Cora Spinks. He was surprised when told by Hill to whom he was to be married, as he had known Miss Spinks as a girl and wondered at her becoming of a marriageable age so soon. She was then about 16 years of age. She was not a member of witness' church.

MR. WILLIAM GARRETT

was then put upon the stand and subjected to a lengthy and searching examinnation.

He testified that he lives on Hunter street with his father; the defendant and his wife lived about one square farther out on the same street; witness knows the lady called Hill's wife, but knows Hill only by sight. He knew her only a short time before this difficulty. He knew the deceased, John R. Simmons, and had known him about eighteen months; he was in the drug business on Marietta street; he was a single man. Witness had seen Simmons in company with Mrs. Hill. The first time witness and a friend were sitting on the steps of the Presbyterian church on Hunter street and saw three persons come to the corner above them. There they separated, one leaving the other two who came on down the street. The two were Simmons and Mrs. Hill, Simmons had a valise and a cloak on his arm. Witness remarked that was a queer proceedure and proposed to follow them. He and his friend did so and came upon them at the corner of Washington and Hunter streets. He spoke to them, but they appeared uneasy and went ahead. He followed alone until they got among the cotton bales in front of Langston's warehouse, corner of Hunter and Pryor streets, where he lost them. He saw them no more that evening.

Q. Do you know where Lottie Ross lived at that time? A. On Whitehall street, just over Kiser's store there, in the back room.

Q. How do you go from Langston's to Kiser's? A. Just keep right on up Hunter to Whitehall.

Q. Did you ever see them together on any other occasion? A. Yes, sir, on one other occasion.

Q. When and where? A. I really do not remember the exact time, but it was up in the building where Lottie Ross staid.

Q. Was it before the time you have just spoken of, or afterwards? A. It was before the time.

Q. Was it day or night? A. It was about dusk.

Q. In whose room? A. They were in Miss Ros's room.

Q. What other persons, if any, were there at that time? A. Lottie Ross, myself, Mrs. Hill and Mr. Simmons.

Q. John R. Simmons? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What became of them there? Did you leave them there? State all that occurred. A. After they came in I did not stay long. He took a seat and I believe she remained standing and I came on down stairs.

Q. Who did you leave in there? A. I left those three.

Q. Do you know how long they remained there? A. Not very long. I walked down on the sidewalk and she came down directly afterward by herself.

Q. Do you know anything about any efforts made to find Mrs. Hill on one occasion when her husband missed her from her home? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the character of the house kept by Lottie Ross on Whitehall street? A. It is about the general character of women of her type.

Q. Did you help to make search on that occasion for Mrs. Hill? A. I did, for I was partially involved myself.

Witness then testified to a conversation with Simmons about Mrs. Hill's whereabouts and Simmons said: "Oh, you know where she is." Said to Simmons, "that fellow Hill is going to shoot you," and he replied:

"OH, I AM FIXED FOR HIM,"

"He won't fight," in a sort of sarcastic way and then took witness behind a prescription desk and showed him a pistol. Witness thinks Simmons knew Hill by sight, but does not know whether Hill knew Simmons.

On cross-examination the witness testified to meeting Mrs. Hill when she came down out of Lottie Ross's rooms and walking with her to the Cahhtolic church; he made an appointment with her to meet her next day, and did so, and they went out to Ormond's grove, at the end of Washington street. He was introduced to her as

"MISS EFFIE ETHERIDGE."

Jack Wilkinson was with witness when he met her at Lottie Ross's room. When he and she went to Ormond's grove they remained there about an hour. As they were going in there to the grove she told him she was a married woman. He thought her face was familiar to him. He knew her afterwards as Mrs. Hill. While out there they talked about the past, present and future. He made the appointment because he wanted to see her again. He testified to several and various interviews and walks with her in the woods and elsewhere. Also visits together to the theatres. He appointed these meetings because he wanted to see her. He supposed he wanted to be with a married woman for

THE NOTORIETY OF THE THING!

He did not visit her at her house while her husband was in town because he knew some men had very jealous dispositions and he did not know whether Hill was one of that sort or not. He visited her one night when Hill was absent and remained until 9:30 p.m. or 10 p.m. Counsel asked:

Q. I will ask you if you did not leave there one night undressed and rather hurriedly? A. I generally keep dressed.

Q. Did you leave any part of your apparel there? A. I think I left a handkerchief.

Q. Did you at any time leave any of your clothes there? A. I don't think of any. I left in a hurry, for I thought I had better move from there.

Q. Didn't you take them in your hand? A. I had them all.

The witness refused to answer whether he had criminal intercourse with Mrs. Hill prior to the killing of Simmons. The attempt was made to prove Mrs. Hill's general reputation, but the witness said that he had heard her well spoken of by some and differently by others.

"STAR-MOON,"

The solicitor-general asked the witness if he had ever seen Mrs. Hill's arm? General Gartrell objected to the question and Judge Hillyer desired to know the purpose of the inquiry.

Mr. Hill said they proposed to prove that Mrs. Hill had upon her arm the mark of a star and a moon and that she is known among her acquaintances as "Star-Moon," or the "Star Woman" and they expected to show this woman in places where a pure woman ought not to go.

General Gartrell insisted that if this were true it would not be good for identification of the person.

Judge Hillyer, after hearing considerable argument, said to "ask the question."

The witness then answered that he had "never seen it," whereupon the auditors tittered and the court was forced to strongly expound the rules of order.

Witness was then asked if he and "Miss Effie Etheridge" had not agreed that she should dye her hair blonde and they two run away together. He said not; it was that she wanted to attend a ball at the Kimball house, but everybody knew her, she said, and she suggested that she dye her hair blonde and go!

Witness said he made it a point not to go to her house when Hill was at home. He did not know Hill's business, but understood it took him away from town very often.

ALICE WILLIAMS,

who was an inmate of the house of Ophelia Rice about the time of the killing, testified that Simmons, Mrs. Hill and another man came there to the house on Thompson street one Saturday night about ten o'clock. They had a room down stairs next to her own and remained there until Monday morning. She went in the room on Sunday morning and saw Mrs. Hill sitting in the lap of Simmons. Supposed they stayed there all night together. There was a bed in the room. Simmons paid for the room and board. Other men came to see other women. Did not know that others came to see Mrs. Hill. Ophelia Rice's is a house of bad character.

LEWIS LANIER

was then put upon the stand. He testified to knowing the parties. Had known Mrs. Hill about two years and a half. He had seen Simmons and Mrs. Hill together; saw him coming from her house one night. Witness had gone about in town with her himself; but never saw her conduct herself in any other way than as a lady of virtue. He heard Simmons, one day in November, say on Whitehall street, that he had "heard that Hill was looking for him and he was ready for him if he came on him, and he did not intend to deny anything he had done," and that he had "gone with her and would go again." Witness stopped him as he did not think that proper talk to be made on the street.

Witness testified at length to going to various disreputable places with Mrs. Hill, she being in men's clothes and going by the name of Effie Etheridge. Went with her and Lottie Ross and others to a ball at West End brewery one night—a ball where lewd women were reputed to assemble. She knew the kind of ball it was, and went on her own desires and danced with men there.

Witness was asked if Mrs. Hill and Sallie Thompson did not have a fuss at the latter's house one night about a note, written by Mrs. Hill and signed "Star-Moon," and addressed to Sallie Thompson's supposed husband, a United States soldier named DeMunger. He said he heard some thing of it.

He had seen, he testified in reply to questions,

MRS. HILL DRESSED IN TIGHTS,

such as are worn in theaters. This was at the house. They exposed the shape of a person very nearly all over. Witness had gone out at night to secluded places with her near her home, and sat down with her on the grass. He refused to answer the question as to his having any criminal intercourse with her.

He said that the day before the killing, Hill came to him at the Air-Line shops and wanted to know about his (Hill's) wife being at the West End ball and making inquiries as to what she was doing and whether Simmons did not take her out there. Witness told him that Simmons did not, and he did not know who did do so. Witness is a married man. He saw some good men at the West End ball; he could not say there were any good moral women there, nor could he say there were any bad women there.

Court then at 8:30 p.m. adjourned to 8:30 a.m. to-day.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Personal Items and General News.

—Will we have a military contest at the fair?

—There were good rains all along the Air-Line railroad yesterday.

—Atlanta ought to have a big encampment next summer.

—To-night the grand closing hop will occur at the West Point academy.

—Have our military companies given up dress parades in Atlanta? We feel slighted.

—The government is aware that Atlanta is a very healthy city and is putting all the troops it can here.

—General Henry Hunt, in command of the Fifth artillery returned to Atlanta yesterday, after a visit to Charleston.

—Cadet W. W. Forsyth will be in Atlanta by the first of July and will spend his furlough here.

—The Gate City Guards will join the big Rome encampment next month. There will be a dozen companies there.

—The Atlanta companies are considering the question of resorting somewhere for a month this summer.

—Director Wiegand, of the Fifth artillery band, has an arrangement of "Pinafore" music which is very fine.

—A son of Professor Wurm, the well-known Atlanta musician, enlisted in the Eighteenth infantry band just before it left Atlanta.

—McPherson's monument is just about the spot where he fell. The common impression that he is buried there is of course erroneous.

—There are 67 graduates at West Point this year. Georgia has one representative, Cadet Lockett, of Albany, who stands as number 30.

—St. Louis Republican: The Savannah and Mobile cadets, the crack companies of their respective cities, will come to St. Louis in September next.

—Atlanta has four well organized colored military companies. They will all turn out on the 4th of July, and there will be four or five visiting companies here also.

—Every day or two we hear of a new company to be organized in Atlanta. There is material enough here for a half dozen first-class companies.

—Messrs. Clarence Knowles, Lucieus McCleskey, Frank Ellis, Frank Holland and Will Dawson all went down to Griffin yesterday to see the prize drill.

—To-day three more batteries of the Fifth artillery will reach the city and join the five companies of that command already here. The troops at McPherson barracks are in fine trim.

—Lieutenant M. F. Jamar, of the Thirteenth infantry, will not be with that command when it comes to Atlanta. He has been assigned to duty as a professor in a military college in Louisiana.

—A detachment of the Gate City Guards, under Captain Burke, will go to LaGrange to-day. The LaGrange Light Guards, one of the most gallant companies in the state, will make it pleasant for them.

—Captain Day, of the Fifth artillery, now at McPherson barracks, is the inventor of an incubator by which chickens are hatched beautifully. He is also the patentee of an electric annunciator for hotels which has some great improvements over previous patents.

—Yesterday afternoon Col. Hinsel, Major Kinzie, Lieutenants Vogdese and Hills of the Fifth artillery left Atlanta for Columbus, Ohio, where they go to sit on the court martial, that is to try a lieutenant in the Fourteenth infantry charged with striking an assistant surgeon. They will be absent two weeks or more.

—St. Louis Republican: A gentleman recently returned from the south says that the southern militia are somewhat afraid to visit St. Louis if there are many companies here who can drill like "K" company. It will be remembered that company K was in Atlanta during the last fair and took away the laurels.

—Lieutenant Charles R. Paul and Adjutant Carrol H. Potter, of the Eighteenth United States infantry, well-known in Atlanta, have been commissioned as captains. This promotion is well deserved, and will be gratifying intelligence to their numerous friends in this city and state.

—The Thirteenth infantry will be here next Saturday, to remain until frost. It is probable that they will leave Jackson barracks to-day. A letter from the military headquarters of the south at Newport, received yesterday, announced that the open lot in the rear of Mr. H. I. Kimball's residence will be accepted as the place for the camp. The excellent band of the regiment will be welcomed here. It is probable that it will play at Ponce de Leon frequently.

—It seems that the Eighteenth infantry has already gotten into trouble in their wild western home. General Rogers began building a fort when he received from Sitting Bull a warning not to proceed with the work. The general made the characteristic reply that there were not "Bulls" enough in all that country to keep him from building that fort. The work is now progressing and trouble may occur at any moment between the red men and the pale faces.

THE AILANTHUS TREES.

They are Falling Amid the Discussion of the Doctors.

While the doctors and the public are discussing as to whether or not the ailanthus trees are unhealthy or unwholesome, a dozen axes are settling the question of the existence of the trees by levelling them to the ground. Several have been already cut down, and under the discussionists hurry up, they won't have enough left to discuss over. There seems to be no opposition among the owners of trees so far to having them cut down.

It is said that in Tennessee there is a law against allowing any ailanthus trees to grow and a similar law in the District of Columbia. We are not certain as to whether or not there are such laws, and merely quote the rumor. In the meantime the trees are falling, and the merchants are betting treats as to how far the branches will reach when they touch the ground.

Pause's Summer Opening.

Bob Pause, the indefatigable caterer to the public appetite for good drinkables, has just finished refitting and repairing his elegant saloon, No. 14 Marietta street, and this morning he opens for the summer campaign. In honor of the occasion he will serve such a choice clam chowder as no other man south can make, and no one who has ever eaten of his make will need a second invitation to be on hand at 10:30 o'clock this morning. Bob is determined to suit his patrons, and the more of them he has the better it suits him.

Into New Quarters.

We noticed that Ristine & May have taken the large brick building on the northeast corner of Alabama street where it intersects Forsyth. They have here an abundance of room which was demanded for the big stock of bed steads they keep on hand. This building will be used as the warehouse and office of the firm. They will keep their Atlanta factory at the large brick building they have hitherto occupied on Marietta street. Their large factory at London, Tennessee, is still kept busy filling the orders which come in from their large southern trade. The large warehouse on Alabama street will be kept full of the bedsteads by which this firm has made such a reputation. Their new quarters are convenient to the center of the city and to railroad communication.

United States Circuit Court.

HON. JOHN ERSKINE, JUDGE PRESIDING.

The United States circuit court met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning with Hon. John Erskine on the bench and transacted the following business:

Case of United States vs. Henry Duncan and James R. McCoy, charged with working in an unregistered distillery. Plead guilty and sentence suspended.

United States vs. James Wilson, charged with retailing distilled spirits unlawfully. Plead guilty and sentence suspended.

Atlanta National Bank vs. Rube Arnold and Samuel Hape, and Samuel Hape as guardian of Owen C. Terhune—garnishee judgment against Samuel Hape, guardian for Terhune, for plaintiff.

Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

THE SURPRISE STORE.
THE SURPRISE STORE.
THE SURPRISE STORE.

72, 74, 76 and 78 WHITEHALL STREET, 72, 74, 76 and 78
72, 74, 76 and 78 WHITEHALL STREET, 72, 74, 76 and 78

REGENSTEIN & KUTZ.
REGENSTEIN & KUTZ.

CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT

FOR THE SPRING OF 1879.
FOR THE SPRING OF 1879.

Messrs. Regenstein & Kutz, in making this announcement to the public of Atlanta and the state of Georgia generally, would state that the spring season of 1879, now about to close, has been the most successful in the annals of their large and extensive business, and feeling grateful for the largess tronage so liberally bestowed upon them, they have decided

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,

To close out their spring stock at the

GREATEST BARGAINS EVER SEEN IN ATLANTA. GREATEST BARGAINS EVER SEEN IN ATLANTA. GREATEST BARGAINS EVER SEEN IN ATLANTA.

This GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE will commence MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 9th. And continue for 30 days. MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 9th. MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 9th.

DON'T DELAY, BUT CALL AT ONCE. DON'T DELAY, BUT CALL AT ONCE.

AND SECURE AN EARLY CHOICE OF THOSE CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

STRAW GOODS.

Having decided to close out these goods without any reference to the cost whatever, we have put them up in lots, each lot to be sold at one price, without regard to the original cost.

LOT NO. 1. Assorted Styles and Colors—Black, White, Brown and Drab Chip Hats for Ladies and Misses To be sold at 10 CTS. EACH
LOT NO. 2. Assorted Ladies' and Misses' Straw Hats at 15 CTS. EACH
LOT NO. 3. The Celebrated "Cascade Hat," Ladies', Misses' and Child's—all colors—at 20 CTS. EACH
LOT NO. 4. Ladies' Flats and Sundowns, Fancy Garlands, Misses' Hats, etc., at 25 CTS. EACH
LOT NO. 5. The Best Quality Shade Hats, comprising all the leading styles of the season, at 30 CTS. EACH
LOT NO. 6. Ladies' Dress Hats, in all goods, such as Canton, Pedal, Chip—in all colors, at 35 CTS. EACH

The above Six Lots are, without doubt, the greatest bargains